The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly — — — Rs. 15
Half-yearly — — „ 8
Quarterly — — — „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly ... — — Rs. 20
Half-yearly ... — — „ 11
Quarterly .. .. — „ 6

VOL. III, NO. 153 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915. CITY, PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th „	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd „	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th „	Salsette	6000	Persia	8050
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	..	..
12th „	Salsette	6006	Morea	11000
19th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	—
26th „	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th „	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th „	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th „	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st „	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
KasagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	2nd July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6238	18th June	2nd July
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London . ..	9000	3rd July	..

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.
T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, 3rd July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s.s. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
30th June, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price, because watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on a watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.
Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan „ 17-8 }
In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.
This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Ancung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR ACCESSORIES—Have your Car equipped by the BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, Bombay, who hold a choice selection of the Best Motor Accessories and a large stock of spare parts. 531—7.

LOST—A GOLD WRIST WATCH (Favre Leuba) between Bombay Club and Green's Restaurant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "W. S.," care of this Office. 193

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

HAVE YOU seen the latest model MAXWELL Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter? It is most Wonderful. 5 arrived about the end of last month and they were all sold the same day.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
17 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

WANTED—(a) For the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Headmistress on Rs. 125-5-150.
The applicant must be a graduate.
(2) High School Mistress on Rs. 100-5-125. Graduate preferred.
(b) For the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Second Assistant Rs. 70-2-80. Graduate preferred.
J. PATTERSON.
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Southern Circle.
Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, dated 17th June 1915.
170

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED to rent or buy large upper-storied bangalow any good locality in Bombay. Apply sharp RUSTUM WADIA, Abbert Bldgs, Fort. 1111

WANTED.—QUALIFIED Head Mistress for Liardet Primary School.
Apply, giving qualifications and salary, to The Chaplain, Ootacamund. 183

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT for a Tea Estate in Travancore. Apply, MANAGER, Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., Vandiperiyar, P. O. *via* Periakulam S. India. 184

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a competent and long experienced Cotton Selector, first class references. Apply to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1109

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for up-country Mill a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Apply to:—
THE UNIVERSAL BILLAT AGENCY,
Ismail Building, Hornby Road,
1112 Bombay.

WANTED immediately a pair of TOY TERRIERS and a SPANIEL BITCH, age not more than one year to 18 months. Apply to HON'BLE RAJA JAWAHIR SINGH, Feudatory Chief of Sarangarh State, C. P. 181

FINDLAY COLLEGE, MANNARGUDY.—Wanted immediately M. A.'s. of standing and experience as Professors of History and English. Only men with superior qualifications are required. Please apply to the Principal. 182

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd.—An active, energetic and trustworthy Manager. Salary Rs. 150 per month, with quarters board, lighting, and fuel. Previous experience in a similar capacity desirable—Apply with testimonials to The HON. SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 179

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted. One holding certificate of the Bombay School of Art and thoroughly experienced in an Architect's Office. Also knowledge of estimating and construction—a necessity. Copies only of the testimonials to be forwarded immediately to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

WANTED an experienced active ENGINEER to superintend the construction of the metalled motor road now under construction between Srinagar and Jammu. Should have experience in tunnel and bridge work. Work will last at least 2 years. Pay up to Rs. 1,000 with travelling allowance under State Rules.
Applications with certificates to
LT.-COL. H. A. D. FRASER, R.E.,
State Engineer,
167 Jammu and Kashmir State Srinagar.

WANTED.—A RETIRED SUB-ENGINEER for the Bimlipatam Municipality to supervise Public Works of a special nature for a temporary period of not less than one year..
Applications should contain a statement as to the applicant's age, previous service and the salary which he requires, and reach the undersigned not later than 25th July, 1915.
C. SANJEEVA RAO,
Chairman, M. C.
Municipal Office,
Bimlipatam, 22nd June 1915. 18

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE a GINNING FACTORY of thirty gins in good working order with Engineer, boiler, complete. Apply to Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1110

RECEIVED a fresh stock of English made FELT HATS in various beautiful colours, Russe, Serpent, Slate, etc. Apply to
JEHANGIR D. MISTRI & CO.,
Mohamedi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.
1116

CHUROTAR'S MANGOES.—Best ripe mangoes Rs. 8 per 1 maund. Better ripe mangoes Rs. 4 per 1 maund. Best unripe mangoes Rs. 5 per 1 maund. Better unripe mangoes Rs. 2 per 1 maund. Railway and packing charges extra. Half the money in advance: Write to. THAKORDAS & Co., Nadiad, (Gujarat). 963.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 8th July 1915, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
2. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League—Forwarding a copy of the Annual Report of the League for 1914.
3. Letter from Mr. Bharmal Shripal—Regarding the nuisance caused at the public water tap on Musjid Bridge Road, South.
4. Letter from Mr. M. Ebrahim—Regarding inadequate water-supply in Islael Moholla Lane.
5. Letter from Arjon Sabaji Bawa—Regarding the damage alleged to have been done by a Municipal Inspector to the Maruti Temple at Gowalia Tank.
6. Letter from Mr. B. A. Bharucha.—Regarding the enforcement of set-backs in small lanes.
7. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji, Kola, Romer, Bilimoria & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Tribhowandas Varjeevandas—Regarding a well at Premises No. 33-35, Warden Road.
8. Letter from Mr. J. S. Mirzan—Suggesting the provision of sheds on cabstands to protect the hackney Victoria horses from the sun and rain.
9. Letter from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, on behalf of some of the heirs of the late Mr. Framji Cawasji Banaji—Regarding the disposal of the site of the Framji Cawasji Tank.
10. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Regarding his grievance in connection with the naming of a pathway at Matunga as "Vatcharaj Lane."
11. Letter from Mr. R. F. Kharas—Offering a suggestion in connection with the laying out of the Bhattia Baug site.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,800 to supplement the grant for laying a sewer and raising a drain in a passage to the north of the Low-Level Channel No. II.
13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 22,420-1-8 to supplement the Budget provision in respect of the contribution due to the City Improvement Trust for 1915-16.
14. Recommending that the papers, regarding an alleged difference in the assessment of properties belonging to private persons and of those belonging to the City Improvement Trust, be recorded, and that in reply to his letter on the subject Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer be informed to the effect of paragraph 1 of the Sub-Committee's report.
15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of the overcrowded condition of and nuisance caused at a house at Bora Bazar Street, Mr. Dosabhai A. Dordi be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
16. Recommending that the letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat, regarding the drainage arrangement in certain parts of G. Ward, be recorded.
17. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by dust on the Back Bay foot-path between Marine Lines and Colaba, Mr. B. A. Bharucha be informed that the foot-path is in charge of Government.
18. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the re-erection of the statue of the late Dr. Blaney.
19. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay two 6-inch, water mains on each side of the Sandhurst Road extension between Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,207.
20. Recommending an advance to meet the cost of the acquisition of a property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi.

Letters from the Commissioner—

21—22. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed (21) for portions of Mumbadevi Road, Parel Road and Abdul Rehman Street and (22) for a portion of Tardeo Road.
23. Requesting sanction to a portion of Chimaji Ramji Street, Mazagon, being permanently closed and handed over to the Port Trust in exchange for a plot of land belonging to the Trust.

Notices of Motions—

24—25. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(24) For appointing Mr. R. S. Navalkar to be a member of the Bhattia Baug Committee and (25) For expressing an opinion that the constitution of the Corporation should be modified on a more liberal basis of election by the rate-payers, and University graduates.

26. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—For appointing Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan to be a member of the Committee, regarding the amendment of certion sections of the Municipal Act.

Letters from the Commissioner—

27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
28. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the City.
29. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
30. Forwarding a report as to the proposed reduction of fees for the examination of milk and for Vidal's test for enteric.
31. Forwarding a report regarding the measures necessary for improving the Victoria Gardens in respect of both the botanical and zoological sections.
32. Reporting that the renewable term of five years for which Dr. J. A. Turner was appointed Executive Health Officer will expire on 31st January 1916.
33. Requesting sanction to supply water temporarily to the Thana Municipality.

Notices of Motions—

34. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishana, Kt.—For representing to the Tramways Company the desirability of doubling the Tramway track at Soparibaug Road, opposite the Morarji Goculdas Mills.
35. From Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For obtaining a report as to the cause or causes of the insufficiency of pressure in the water mains in certain districts of the Fort Ward.
36. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as the measures necessary for removing or mitigating the begging nuisance in the City.
37-38. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(37)—For obtaining a report from the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay as to the nutritive value of White Oil; and (38) For requesting the Bombay Turf Club not to continue to reclaim with refuse the low-lying land near the Race Course during the monsoon.
39. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For taking measures for doing away with or improving the gradient of Dariasthan and Khadak Streets at their junction with Musjid Bunder Road.
40-41. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (40) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received; and (41) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

42. Regarding the methods of Road maintenance, &c.
43. Regarding the proposed construction of a through road in the western portion of Mahim.
44. Regarding the adoption of a modified form of privy on the water carriage system.
45. Regarding the use of a new type of privy receptacles and a modified form of privies on the water carriage system.
46. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law so as to obtain power for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City.
47. Regarding the proposals made by Government for allowing the Executive Health Officer and his Assistants to undertake the work of instructing students in connection with the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.
48. Regarding the desirability of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

By order of the President.
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GULABDAS BHUGWANDAS JEVERI and MAGANLAL BHUGWANDAS JEVERI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Esplanade Road Fort, within 11 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure according to the Collector's bills situate at Charni Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement (8294) square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 37, 89, 91 and 687. New Nos. 235, 1/783, 795 and 3148 Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. A-B/7867 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1210 (1), 1210 (1a) 1210 (1b.), and 1210 (1c) Street Nos. 1-1a-1b and 1c and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Kanjee Goculdas on or towards the South by the property of Shantaram Vishwanath Diwadkar on or towards the West by the said Charni Road and on or towards the East partly by the property of Mukund Bhai Vesavekar and partly by a passage.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1114

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN AHMEDJEE KAMAO, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, merchant. .....Deceased.

AMINABOO, widow of the said ABDUL HOOSEIN AHMEDJI KAMAO, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Abdul Rehman Street, in the City of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this second day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 4th day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1093

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. 21

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

1. CONSIGNEES of goods consigned from other Railways to the sidings in any of the Docks or to any of the Docks by name are advised that all Railway Receipts dated on and after the 1st July next, must be presented at the Alexandra Dock Goods Office and the charges thereon as well as Local charges paid, at the same time that the requisition for placing the wagons in the Dock is presented to the Dock Manager, i. e., before the arrival of the goods.
2. The Railway Receipts will be endorsed by the Cashier to the effect that charges have been paid and must be given up to the Unloading Clerk when delivery is taken.
3. On completion of the delivery of a consignment, or part of a consignment, the Consignees should sign for such consignment or part of a consignment on the form which will be made out by the Unloading Clerk.
4. Should the goods incur any extra local charges such as demurrage subsequent to arrival on the Railway, such charges will be intimated by the Unloading Clerk and should be paid at the nearest goods office before delivery of the goods.
5. The Alexandra Dock Goods Office is situated on the Frere Road opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Goods Yard.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
28th June 1915. 1113.

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks are invited to reach the office of the Secretary of the Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on 10th July, 1915, (at which place time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of the said 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks 5'6" gauge, body 45'-0" long and 9'6" wide inside, during 1915-16.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rupees thirty (Rs. 30) (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.
3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.
4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla 23rd June, 1915. 1095.

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.

FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay
926

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort; by order of the offices concerned.
25 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome substantially made teak and blackwood open carved household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, mahogany marble top tables, one very rich open carved blackwood marble top side board, teakwood single and double door almyras with bevelled glass mirror, dressing and washband tables, tiled top teapoys, cloth and gown press, long and folding arm easy chairs, hat stand, cloth basket, partition screen, hanging meatsafe, umbrella stand, copying presses &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding home.

The above is now on view.
SHAW & Co.,

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1915., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following:

By order of Thaker Virjee Nathoo and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Thaker Haridas Tricumdas.
1 case 150 pieces white dhoties 30/8, 80/9, 30/10, and 10/11 yards 50 inches "Satipudmani" stamp.

By order of the concerned.
14 cases each 200 pieces sarees 40 by 8.
On account of the concerned.
1 Kabul tent size 10 by 10.
1 Double fly tent size 14 by 14: 160 lbs.
1 Kabul Pal tent size 7 by 6: 45 lbs.
3 Kabul Pal tent size 8 by 8.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 10 by 7.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 11 by 6.
2 Sawar Pal tent size 4½ by 6 each 21 lbs.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 10 by 6.
9 cases each 50 dozen tins Japanese carbolic tooth powder "Lion" brand.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET. WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. the Honourable Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Knight, Messrs. Gulamhusein Ludhabhoy and Rahimtulla Khalikdina, the proving executors of the last Will, and Testament of the late Mr. Ladhabhai Ebrahim, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ibrahim Haji Arab Hamid, the son and the administrator of Haji Arab Hamid, deceased, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the two Indentures of Mortgages, dated respectively, the 22nd day of August, 1866, and 12th August, 1867, and made between the said Haji Arab Hamid of the one part, and the said Ladhabhai Ebrahim of the other part, and under an Indenture of Further Charge, dated 30th July, 1904 made between the said Ebrahim Haji Arab Hamid of the one part, and the said Ladhabhai Ebrahim of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction,, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the City, and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 13, and Street Nos. 68-70, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Ebrahim Usman, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ibrahim Haji Arab Hamid.

For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, and inspection of deed, etc., application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office, No. 57, on Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all the remaining stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, silk saries, laces, blouses shyphon, insertions, woollen cloth, corsets, gowns, ties, fancy hats, etc., and furniture such as show cases, cupboards, Cheval glasses, typewriters, Romeo duplicators, carpets, glass partitions, electric fans, etc., will be sold off at very low rates as we have to give vacant possession of the shop on 10th July.

N.B.—Shop will be kept open on Sunday by special request.

Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the balance Stock-in-Trade of the shop of Messrs. A. Fredoon and Company, Tailors and Outfitters, at Medows Street, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), and the furniture and all the remaining piece-goods shall be cleared off. This is the last opportunity to purchasers.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1915.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious Palatable, easily taken, flesh producing and Strength promoting. B. I

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

THE BANDMANN Co. IN NEW VARIETY.

To-night! *To-night!!* *To-night!!!*

NEW PROGRAMME NEW PROGRAMME

ALL THE STARS IN NEW SCINTILLATIONS.

By General Request

ARTHUR ROBERT'S GREAT SKETCH:—

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE."

DON'T LET THE RAIN STOP YOU.

Coming soon the World's Master-piece in Cinematography

"CABIRIA"

A STORY OF THE SECOND PUNIC WARS.

Took two years to produce. Employs over 2,000 artistes.

Cost £50,000 and is written by Italy's great Poet and Patriot GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

THE KEY TO EVERY EMOTION

The Second instalment of the big Serial begins from to-day.

WHICH IS { The climax of Serial Photo-Play Achievement; The most vital and gripping film Drama ever projected.

THE MASTER-KEY

SECOND INSTALMENT

THE MASTER-KEY unlocks the door to every thrill of human existence!

Time—Saturday and Sunday Prize Matenees 5 to 6-30 (S. T.).

Others Shows—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45 and 11-45 to 1-15.

DAILY 3 SHOWS—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12-0 (S. T.)

USUAL HALF RATES.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND 3 FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. Salisbury's Company—

The Quaints!

The Quaints!!

The Quaints!!!

IN PIERROTLAND.

Direct from

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.

Written and produced by R. B. Salisbury.

Music by Dick Hewlett and George Buchanan.

Change of Programme Nightly.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

COMMENCE 9-30 P. M.

VICTOR CINEMA

LEDWARDES THEATRE LATE LA SCALA

'Phone. KALBADEVI ROAD. No. 2109.

JUST A REMINDER

LAST 3 NIGHTS OF

A PROGRAMME that is UNBEATABLE.

2—GREAT ATTRACTIONS—2

THE TWO DIVERS

A soul-gripping powerful drama of LOVE and INTRIGUE

NELLY'S SMALL STATUE

A Clean, Crisp and Curious Drama with two little clever Kiddies in the Principal Role.

Your Favourite Comedienne

FOOLSHEAD

And interesting subjects.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

3 SHOWS:—6-40, 8-10 & 10:—3 SHOWS.

No 10 o'clock show to-night.

BAR is every night open between 6-30 & 11-30

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

A

PEARL OF THE PUNJAB

A Dramatic Story of the

MYSTIC EAST

Time and Prices as Usual.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.

To-night, Wednesday, 30th, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KHOON-I-NAHAQ

i.e., Shakespeares' Hamlet (in Oriental Garb).

To be followed by the Comic Pantomime,

"A LOVER IN THE TUB."

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1 and As. 12 and 6.

C. P. KHATOW,

Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D, 22

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,

Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-B. Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,

Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Kotah; night temperature is also above normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Neemuch has had 1.52 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in Berar; Jubbulpore has had 3.95in., Saugor 0.16 in., Hoshangabad 0.62 in., Khandwa 2.55 in., Nagpur 0.12 in., and Raipur 0.41 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Widespread rain has again fallen; Bombay has had 4.89 in., Ratnagiri 1.67 in., and Mormugao 1.98 in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.50 in., Poona 1.94 in., Bijapur 0.14 in., and Belgaum 0.65 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—The monsoon from the Arabian Sea has given nearly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces with the exception of Berar, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and Central India West and light local rain in east Rajputana, while in the reporting area in the United Provinces only light isolated showers have occurred. There has been a slight increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country but some decrease in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Central India West and the United Provinces. Some decrease of rainfall may again occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Khyber which left Aden on the afternoon of the 23rd. experienced till longitude 48 deg. E. variable light airs with occasionally cloudy skies; till longitude 54 deg. E. moderate west-south-westerly or south-westerly wind with cloudy or overcast skies and southerly sea and swell; till longitude 57½ deg. E. strong south-westerly wind with overcast skies, high south-westerly sea and swell and rain from longitude 60 deg. till arrival yesterday noon strong westerly wind weakening near Bombay to moderate wind, with overcast skies, high sea and swell and light or heavy rain. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (28th)	90.7	82.2	44	..	0	—
Jask	97.2	83.1	76	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—
Do. (28th)	102.8	86.3	35	..	—	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.6	98.8	59	..	0.53	0
Rawalpindi	100.8	80.0	39	..	0.59	—1.38
Lahore	109.4	89.8	48	..	1.15	—0.58
Hissar	107.5	87.2	50	..	1.33	—
Ambala	102.7	80.1	67	..	1.62	—1.78
Delhi	103.5	88.4	66	..	1.33	—1.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.4	88.7	63	..	1.72	—0.56
Mainpuri	96.3	80.1	89	0.06	0.70	—1.97
Jhansi	101.1	82.6	72	..	?	?
Cawnpore	87.2	79.1	93	0.15	3.26	0.27
Allahabad	89.0	79.5	85	0.09	1.84	—2.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	123.1	87.8	68	..	0	—0.14
Karachi	91.5	84.3	84	..	0.08	—0.93
Ajmer	108.2	85.0	56	..	0.60	—1.47
Jaipore	106.5	86.2	40	..	0.52	—1.35
Kotah	103.6	85.1	62	0.12	1.13	—1.87
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.2	82.6	70	..	0.28	—1.51
Dwarka	89.4	83.9	81	..	1.34	—0.85
Veraval	86.1	84.8	83	..	2.70	—0.78
Rajkot	101.1	81.1	70	..	2.00	—1.92
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	83.0	76	..	5.57	2.18
Surat	89.1	78.7	91	0.07	10.08	2.58
Ahmedabad	99.0	84.5	73	..	3.73	—0.49
Deesa	103.7	84.5	59	..	1.14	—0.55
Neemuch	100.0	81.8	84	1.52	3.60	—0.10
Indore	92.9	76.5	81	0.01	3.00	—2.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.5	72.7	95	3.95	6.40	—0.83
Saugor	91.4	73.2	89	0.16	1.11	—5.44
Hoshangabad	94.9	74.8	88	0.62	2.81	—2.74
Khandwa	94.1	72.0	88	2.55	9.32	4.38
Akola	93.9	77.5	75	..	6.02	1.14
Amraoti	92.8	75.8	74	..	5.16	—1.19
Nagpur	92.3	76.7	76	0.12	7.14	—1.17
Chanda	92.9	79.0	71	..	9.18	2.26
Raipur	84.7	72.8	78	0.41	2.42	—5.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	77.4	94	4.89	39.00	21 39
Ratnagiri	82.9	75.9	95	1.67	22.83	—5 20
Mormugao	83 0	74.9	93	1.98	33.73	—4 74
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	75.5	74	..	8.07	—3.76
Ahmednagar	79.5	70.6	88	0.50	5.42	—0.45
Poona	77.6	72.7	97	1.94	13 16	8.78
Sholapur	80.2	72.4	86	0 88	5.68	—0.99
Bijapur	80.2	71.3	84	0.14	1.97	—1.40
Belgaum	73.1	68.3	95	0.65	8.72	—0.66
Ahmedabad	85.9	71.9	94	1.06	12.50	—7 44
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.8	74.8	73	..	7.69	—3.06
Hyderabad	83.6	73.2	89	..	9.10	4.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.7	76.6	85	0.79	29.73	—5.79
Calicut	81.3	74.1	97	0.84	29.32	—3.98
Cochin	82.5	74.0	81	1.20	26.44	—0.37
Colombo	87.2	75.0	97	0.02	7.57	0 44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	79 1	72	..	7.57	3.08
Bellary	84.2	75.2	75	..	4 96	2.99
Cuddapah	98.2	79.9	76	..	1.26	—1.77
Madras	98.8	82.2	62	..	1.24	—0.57
Bangalore	79.0	67.8	85	0.02	6.58	3.80
Coimbatore	83.4	71.8	83	0.08	4.92	3.40
Trichinopoly	98.6	79.7	58	..	1.15	—0.24
Negapatam	93.9	81.2	77	..	1.24	0.02

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.591	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9	„
Dew Point	77.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.948	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	80.4	„
Minimum do. do.	77.2	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,SSW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	191	Miles.
Fall of Rain	6.61	inches
Total fall during month	37.00	„
Do. do. year	38.41	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	2.26	„

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th June 1915, was 29.828 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June.	h	m.	ft.	in	Jun.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tu.	29	m	0	17	3	29	m	6	16	5
			1	9a	3			7	18a	8
W.	30	m	1	8	2	30	m	7	4	2
	July.		1	51a	10	July 1		8	6a	6
Th.	1	m	1	59	1		m	7	51	2
			2	31a	0			8	33a	6
Fr.	2	m	2	51	3	2	m	8	37	6
			3	10a	0			9	40a	8
Sat.	3	m	3	44	3	3	m	9	22	10
			3	48a	0			10	28a	0
Sun.	4	m	4	40	4	4	m	10	20	1
			4	27a	0			11	17a	2
Mo.	5	m	5	44	6	5		11	8a	2
			5	9a	2					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 29 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 4m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 30 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 5m.	„ 7h. 20m
July 1 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 5m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 2 (Friday)	„ 6h. 5m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 3 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 4 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 5 (Monday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 39-8m. a.m.

GENERAL FINED FOR ASSAULT.

INCIDENT DURING A RECRUITING MARCH

A sequel to a recruiting march was heard at Scarborough on June 2, when Brigadier-General N. T. Nickalls was fined two guineas and costs for having assaulted Enos Thompson Horsman, an official at the local labour bureau.

Horsman, giving evidence, said on May 25 he was on horseback and pulled to the road-side to let two recruiting bands and soldiers march past. Brigadier-General Nickalls, who was also on horseback, came up to him and asked if he did not think he ought to join the Army. Witness replied he was on Government service and had made three applications to enlist, but had been refused permission.

Brigadier-General Nickalls replied that he did not believe it, and when witness put his hand in his inside pocket to produce proof, struck him a severe blow on the face. Witness had now received permission to enlist.

Defendant said when he told Horsman he could enlist if he wished, he replied: "I will prove you are a liar." He then struck Horsman a hard back-hand blow, and said: "I will teach you to call me a liar." He was now satisfied Horsman had tried to enlist and was wrong in dubbing him a "slacker."

Plaintiff denied he used the word "liar."

The Brigadier-General shook hands with Horsman on leaving the court.

The magistrates' decision was received with applause.

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COMMERCIAL

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY

The following remarks have been prefaced to the Report of the Sea-Borne Trade of the Presidency including (Karachi) for the official year 1914-15:—

The trade of the Presidency in common with that of the rest of India and of the world has been profoundly influenced by the war in which Great Britain became involved on the 5th of August 1914. During the first four months of the year 1914-15 trade was somewhat slack owing to the preceding agricultural depression in parts of India, to the after-effects of the Banking crisis of the previous year, and to the heavy stocks of cotton piece-goods in the principal markets. But towards the close of July the outlook was favourable. The financial position of the Government of India was very satisfactory, and the Presidency Banks had large balances. The south-west monsoon was abundant and well distributed, and there was every reason to anticipate an early revival of trade activity. This anticipation was dispelled by the outbreak of hostilities. The sudden development of the diplomatic crisis in the last week of July threw the whole business world into confusion, and the financial and economic situation in London rapidly became exceptionally grave. On the 31st of July the London Stock Exchange was closed. Already practically all foreign Bourses had suspended operations, and international credit had collapsed. The foreign exchanges were disorganised, and arrangements for international payments broke down. In this emergency the British Government took prompt and effective action to re-establish credit, and a fair measure of confidence was soon restored. It was inevitable that India with her large foreign trade and with a currency system connecting her closely with the money markets of London and of the world should feel the effects of the European crisis. Even before Great Britain had become involved in the war a break in exchange was threatened. On the 3rd of August, however, the Government of India pledged itself to support exchange by all the means in its power, and announced its intention of selling sterling bills on London up to a maximum limit of £ one million a week. It also undertook to sell telegraphic transfers in order to guarantee immediate remittance. Steps were moreover taken to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve in India. The effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring adequate and continuous facilities for remittance.

A LARGE FALLING-OFF.

But the difficulties arising in India out of the war were not financial only. The immediate effect of the outbreak of hostilities was the cessation of the considerable import and export trade of India with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, and later on with Turkey also, and a diminution of the trade with France. The curtailment of the export trade with these countries, combined with the dislocation of trade in other directions, seriously reduced the demand for, and lowered the values of, certain important export commodities, especially raw cotton and jute, seeds and hides and skins. The export trade was further prejudicially affected by restrictions, either partial or complete, imposed on Military and other grounds, in respect of the shipment of many important articles of commerce and by a serious shortage of tonnage owing to the requisitioning of vessels for Government purposes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the statistics for the year 1914-15 show a large falling off both in the import and export trade of the Presidency as compared with the preceding year.

A FALL OF 60 CRORES.

The war has so overshadowed every other factor affecting trade that for the most part, in order to avoid tedious repetition, it will be taken for granted in subsequent pages of this Report as the obvious cause of every recorded decline. The aggregate value of the total trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind was Rs. 156 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 60 crores as compared with the total trade of the previous year. This decrease, which is attributable to the effects of the war, comprises a fall of Rs. 57 crores in private trade and of nearly Rs. 3 crores in Government transactions which declined from Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 4 crores owing to cessation of imports of silver for coinage. The fall in the private trade comprises a shrinkage of Rs. 53 crores in the foreign trade and of Rs. 4 crores in the coasting trade.

EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The steady expansion of the foreign trade in private merchandise was naturally arrested and the value fell below that of the year 1910-11. The actual figure, Rs. 95 crores, is less than last year's figure by Rs. 36¾ crores, to which decrease imports contributed Rs. 16¾ crores, exports Rs. 19¼ crores and re-exports Re. 1 crore. In 1913-14 the trade with Germany was valued at Rs. 11 crores and with Austria-Hungary at Rs. 4.37 crores; in the current year these figures fell away by Rs. 5.91 crores and Rs. 2.43 crores respectively. Moreover, since the outbreak of war trade with Belgium has ceased entirely and that with France has been greatly curtailed.

TREASURE.

For the second year in succession the value of treasure imported and exported contracted by Rs. 16 crores. The war, while it has greatly affected the movements of gold, has not interfered widely with its production, although decreased production in the Transvaal led to a slight decline in the world's output. Imports of gold on private account, which had fallen by Rs. 13 crores in 1913-14, again fell by Rs. 15.35 crores. The decrease under bullion was Rs. 6.57 crores, and that under sovereigns Rs. 8.7 crores. The fall is explained by the fact that the United Kingdom, Egypt and Australia—and for that matter nations and governments the world over—were naturally occupied in conserving and increasing their stocks of gold. Exports of gold bullion, consisting mainly of the produce of the Indian mines, were reduced by Rs. 1.93 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore, and there was a fall of Rs. 30 lakhs in the value of sovereigns exported to Bahrein Islands, Arabia and the Straits Settlements. There were practically no imports of gold on Government account; while sovereigns to the value of Rs. 80.7 lakhs were shipped with the Expeditionary Forces.

SILVER MARKET.

Imports of silver on private account rose by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 8.68 crores, but exports fell by Rs. 70 lakhs owing to the cessation of the demand for British dollars in China. There were no imports of silver bullion on Government account for coinage. Exports of silver on Government account consisted of Government of India rupees to the amount of Rs. 83¾ lakhs, which were mainly sent with the Expeditionary Forces.

After the disposal of the silver once held in London by the defunct Indian Specie Bank, the London market for a while regained its normal conditions which, owing to the enormous speculative commitments for a rise of certain operators, had not prevailed for three years. But normal conditions were again upset by the outbreak of the war. At the end of June the price of silver was as high as 26d.; at the close of December it was only 22 11/16d. The curtailment of credit and the heavy fall in the prices of raw textiles-cotton, jute and silk-combined with a greatly diminished demand from the East contributed materially towards this reduction of price. The lowness of the quotations, which ranged very much below the average obtaining since the closing of the Indian Mints, stimulated importation of silver into Bombay on a large scale. Indeed, had it been possible to deal forward delivery, speculators in India would have been ready to take considerably larger quantities than they did. But the determination of London and America to keep resources liquid did much to prevent the locking up of cash which the stocking of silver would have involved.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	15,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
,, Sales of East Indian ..	100
,, Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	5.17d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.35d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) July ..	9.26
,, ,, Oct. ..	9.70
New York Official noon call July ..	9.27
,, ,, Oct. ..	9.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. July ..	9.09
,, ,, Oct. ..	9.52

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 28th,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.02	5.07*
June-July	5.02	5.07*
July-Aug.	5.02	5.07*
Aug.-Sep.	5.12	5.16
Sep.-Oct.	5.18	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5 25	5.32
Nov.-Dec.	5.31	5.38
Dec.-Jan.	5.36	5.43
Jan.-Feb.	5.41	5.49
Feb.-March	5.45	5.53
March-April	5.51	5.59
April-May	5.54	5.62
May-June	5.57	5.65

* Subject to Confirmation.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 28th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.00d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.15d.
Good Oomra ,, ...	4.35d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.50d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.65d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.65d.
Good Broach	4.75d.
F. G. ,, ...	4.90d.
Fine ,, ...	5.05d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ,, ,, to Continent }	15,000
Futures at New York July	9.29
Previous closing price	9.21
Futures at New York Oct.	9.75
Previous closing price	9.63
Spot Cotton at New York	9.55
Previous price	9.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.12
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.53
Previous price	9.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.76
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	23
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	2

The Sum of £426,000 has been earmarked £120,000 previously earmarked has been release

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about. £500,000

EXCHANGE.

London, June 28th.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.80

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 28th

WHEAT

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June sellers,	51/9
TONE:—Firm.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-sellers.	52/3
TONE:—Firm.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June Paid	51/9
TONE:—Firm.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F June sellers.	51/6
TONE:—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,695,000
Bombay White June- sellers	52/6
Wheat Club No. 2, June paid buyers	51/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.
Karachi Barley June 34/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July, sellers 51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July 55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; 51/
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July, sellers 58

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July sellers 49/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Value £8-10-0

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82¼
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal	13¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	94½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22—10—0
Hard Spelter	£5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

RUBBER

Para Rubber	2/6¾
Ceylon Rubber	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 29.

The market to-day ruled steady at yesterday morning's rates. The advance over last evening's rates is due to the firmer tone of the home markets. A small business has been done in New Broach but otherwise nothing has been reported.

We quote:—
Fine Broach, July 216.
Fine Bengal, July 162.
Fine Akola, July 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 236¼.
Fully Good Bengal, January 178¼.
Fine Akola, January 206¼.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	236	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. ,, ,, ..	216	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	182/3	177/8	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Kaiputana (By. terms) ..	..	..	..	June 1915
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	,,
M' G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	206	..	..	Jan. 1916
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Nazpore ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	187/8	..	..	,,
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	..	..	..	July 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	209	,,
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	179	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	185	Do
M. G. Mirai ..	..	..	211	Do
M. G. Oomras. ..	..	..	209/0	Do
M. G. Broach ..	162	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Akola, Khgm	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th June, 1915:—

Cotton	3,304 Bales.
Wheat	8,026 cwts.
Linseed	4,283 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,154 ,,
Ginjellyseed	181 ,,
Groundnuts	807 ,,
Castorseed	9,006 ,,
Rice	3,246 ,,
Myrabollams	460 ,,
Cottonseed	912 ,,
Mowraseed	545 ,,
Gram	9,883 ,,
Joowar	1,998 ,,
Barley	354 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone quiet.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Bold ..... Rs. 34, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone dull, nothing doing Rs. 3-10, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 7-8d. from 15th July.
Banks Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 132½
Do. Shanghai 162½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½
3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 92-4 for cash delivery.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-6
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 29.

The Cotton Mill share market stood weak to-day but save in certain shares there was no weakness visible in general. Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a firm tone.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 546¼. Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 390 and Standards to Rs. 962½.

Madhavji stood stationary at Rs. 1,140, Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,462½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,855.

Finlays declined to Rs. 262½, Crescent to Rs. 86½ and Currimbhai to Rs. 175.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 212½.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,670.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,100 and Preference were in demand at Rs. 1,095.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 103½ and Deferred at Rs. 194.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 560.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 100 x d. (old issue.)

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market for 3½ p.c. G. P. Notes is getting weak every day which is attributed to the recent floatation of 4½ p.c. Loan at Home. Small business was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 92 3/8. (clean pieces.)

Inquiry for 4 p.c. Port Trust Bond was also limited and in absence of buyers they were nominally quoted at Rs. 99 5/8.

WHEAT ARRIVALS AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 29.

The North-Western Railway brought 2,567 tons of wheat and 5,688 tons of grain and seeds to Karachi from up-country during the past week.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 29.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

ENEMY OFFICERS IN KHAKI.

UNIFORMS STOLEN FROM THE DEAD

In a despatch from the front "Eye-witness" with the British General Headquarters writes:—

On Thursday, May 27, the Germans bombarded heavily the whole of our line between Richebourg-l'Avone and Festubert, but made no attempt to recover the ground they had lost, and we were enabled to strengthen our positions. Their losses in the recent fighting were heavier than was at first thought, for many dead have now been discovered in the dug-outs, among the debris of overthrown parapets and in the communication trenches.

On the night of May 27-28 one of our listening patrols north of Armentieres had a hand-to hand fight with about 20 of the enemy who suddenly attacked them. The Germans retired, leaving one under-officer dead on the ground and several men wounded. For these enterprises the Germans often arm their men with knives and revolvers.

On the morning of May 28, Epinette, south of Armentieres, was heavily shelled. In the afternoon there was some fighting in front of Festubert, the enemy attacking one of our trenches with bombs and hand grenades. Our men replied with similar weapons and held their own well, driving off the enemy. Several prisoners have stated that the losses inflicted by our hand-grenades have lately been severe.

UNEARTHED.

On May 29, the enemy again shelled our positions about Festubert, and also bombarded various points in the centre. Our artillery replied with good effect, setting fire to houses in the hostile lines.

East of Ypres some good, combined work was carried out by our howitzers and machine guns in co-operation.

A party of about 50 Germans, led by two officers clothed in khaki, was seen to enter the stables of the Chateau of Hooge, about 100 yards north of the Menin high road, and preparations were at once made for dealing with it. Our machine-guns were trained on the doorway, and our howitzers opened fire on the building, driving out the occupants, who on emerging were met by a perfect storm of bullets.

Twenty-seven were seen to fall, and many of the others were in all probability hit. It is evident that the practice of wearing uniforms taken from the dead has become habitual among both officers and men of the German army.

An official *resume* of the operations round Ypres from April 22, to May 4, has appeared in the German Press.

It is curious that, from beginning to end of this account, no mention is made of gas. It is of course possible that German public opinion has not yet been sufficiently educated to hear of such action with approval; but is is more probable that the Government, with an eye to the future, does not desire to make any public confession of having been the first to have recourse to such methods of warfare.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 28th June, 1915, should be regarded as a non-weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra D.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.

Bursfield	Hunt	Barry
Clan Maclachan	McLean	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

June 29.

Firenze	Merlo	Genoa

The following steamer received her port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Dilwara	for Africa

The following steamer entered the dock for loading:—

Steamer:—Bursfield	for	Mostyn Deeps

The O. S. K. Steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 28th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 28th instant.

S. S. Bursfield—The s. s. Bursfield, 2,614 tons, Captain A. H. Hunt, arrived here yesterday from Barry, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclachan:—The s. s. Clan Maclachan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. McLean, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, having left that port on the 18th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s s. Dilwara, 2,460 tons, Captain Phillips, will sail to-day for Africa, with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, June 29th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B. Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
G. Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
K Ormara		M. M. & Co
L. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
N. Corinthic	Wodbsn	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lings	Cutbuah	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Umaria	Pratt	M. M. & Co
4 Henrick Ibsen	Smith	D. Nanjee & Co
6 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
7 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italiana.
10 Kamakura Maru	Kawabara	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
3 Dido	Wilkinson	James Finlay & Co
6 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Burdale	Hunt	
Clan Maclachan	McLean	
Lafine	Leslie	W. & A.G. & Co
Khyber	Kitcat	P & O. Co
Tiger	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 50 bales sawri cotton, H. Valji; 118 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Dido (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido (s) 22,000 cwts. wheat, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 11,600 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.

FOR MOSTYNDEEPS.

Burrsfield (s) 6,600 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrick Ibsen (s) 30 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 745 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 60 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 947 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kanagawa Caru (s) 200 bales cotton. J. A. Begbie & Co.; 993 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Dido from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—3 cases medicine, 1,745 drums disinfecting fluid, 775 barrels alum, 9 casks chrome alum, 12 crates glass bottles, 2 crates earthenware, 21 crates jars, 3 trusses hair belting, 1 case leather, 1 case leather laces, 20 cases boot nails, 111 bales strawboards, 25 bales paper, 140 drums boiled oil, 1,970 drums linseed oil, 60 drums turpentine, 224 cases colour, 2 cases lampblack, 176 cases varnish, 39 cases, 3,014 kegs paint, 10 cases cotton, 4 cases cotton lace, 2,000 loose sleepers.

THE "JUJU" OF TUKUM.

GERMANS SET TO FLIGHT BY A FEW BRITISH.

Reuter's Agency has received details of the defence of Tukum, in Nigeria, by a small British post under Major A. E. Churcher and Lieutenant Basil Waters, R. N., in the earlier stages of the war.

Major Churcher, who was in charge at Ibi, learning that the enemy proposed to surround and rush Tukum on their way to Ibi, took steps to defend the place. Lieutenant Waters, with a force of 50 Nigerian Police and the garrison, stood to arms at 4 o'clock in the morning, but the enemy did not attack until noon, when they were seen to be approaching in strong through a pass 900 yards distant. The British opened fire, and inflicted great damage on the enemy, who were in close formation. A Maxim was brought into action by the Germans, but a well placed shot killed the officer working it. The enemy, who outnumbered the British by about five to one, made a series of rushes, but never got nearer to the blockhouses than 300 yards, and at sunset retreated, throwing away their Maxim.

The enemy suffered heavily in killed and wounded, but not one of the defending force was hit. At sunset drenching rain commenced to fall. Fearing that the enemy would be reinforced, the British retired on the river. This was done in pitch darkness, the British, who had been without food for 26 hours and with no water for 18 hours, marching in single file through swamps and rivers, often immersed to their necks, until six hours later they reached the river.

The Germans did not pursue the retiring force, and it was learnt afterwards that the German officers had repeatedly attempted to take Tukum, but their native troops refused again to face the "juju" at that place. It was subsequently ascertained that the enemy had filed the noses of the bullets that they were using against the little garrison.

The pluck of the handful of British had a great effect, as for three months not a single German took the offensive in this part of the country or attempted to cross the frontier.

INVALUABLE for your 'HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

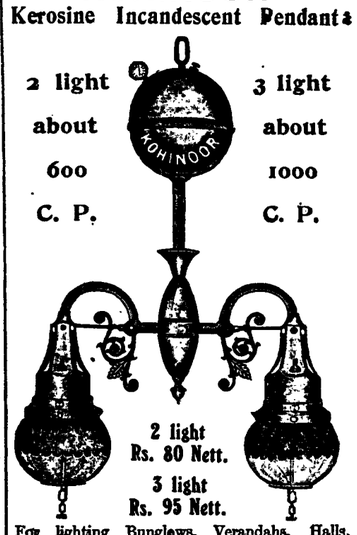
HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

AN ORNAMENT FOR THE HALL

"POY'S"

"KOHINOOR"

Kerosine Incandescent Pendants



2 light about 600 C. P.

3 light about 1000 C. P.

2 light Rs. 80 Nett.

3 light Rs. 95 Nett.

For lighting Bunglows, Verandahs, Halls, Offices, Messes, Churches, Clubs, Hotels etc.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE.

BOMBAY No. 2.

Telegraphic Address "Ideal."

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets

ASAHI BRAND

STAR BRAND

OLD FISHER BRAND

COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

D. D. BARIA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WASTE NOT—WANT NOT

Waste not your money in buying worthless substitutes for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the famous cure for Malaria and all other Fevers, lest you shall want it when eventually you will have to buy none but SQUIBB'S. Remember what Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., remarked in the High Court of Bombay "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(The Original Madon's)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED VAGARIES OF A MAGISTRATE.

REPORT ASKED FOR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

DEVJI RAMJI AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR, (Dhed Abu Lala, complainant).

This was an application to send for the record and proceedings and if necessary the report of the Third Class Magistrate, Mr. Muljibhai Dave of Anand, in the Kaira District, and to direct that the case bo transferred to the court of any other Magistrate.

During the proceedings in two cross-complaints before the said Magistrate the following incidents had happened which created an apprehension in the minds of the applicants that they would not have a fair and impartial trial in that court.

At the first hearing of the cases the applicant's pleader applied for certain copies, but the Magistrate did not accept the application, which was consequently sent by the post. At this the Magistrate got angry and after a week gave the required copy but without mentioning therein the dates on which the application for copies was made. The Magistrate without any substantial reason forfeited the applicants' personal recognizances all at once and called upon them to furnish sureties there and then, and they having none on that day, they were put in Police custody. The applicants, then presented a petition submitting that they were respectable business men, paying Rs. 42 as Income Tax, and therefore they might either be realised on their personal recognizance or they might be allowed to go to Vasad in company of a man of the court to get sureties. This was first refused, but when the applicants had prepared to wire the District Magistrate, one day's time was given to them. On the day of hearing, the witnesses for the complainant, who were to be cross-examined, were not present, thereupon the Magistrate called upon the applicants to pay "Bhatta" (allowance money) for his witnesses. The applicants submitted that since the witnesses were not in attendance no "Bhatta" had to be paid. Also they were not in a position to pay the amount on that day as they were not informed beforehand of the amount required, but they offered to deposit rupees three, which they had with them and undertook to pay the balance next day. The Magistrate construed the applicant's conduct as amounting to contempt of court and at first sentenced them to a fine of Rs. 50 and sent them to police custody, but in the evening recalled them, and after taking their apology discharged them.

Their Lordships sent for the report of the Third Class Magistrate.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicants.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DEALING IN TWILL CLOTH BALES.

SUIT SETTLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS AND (2) ITS AGENTS, MESSERS. CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM & Co., v. MESSERS. MAHABIRPRASAD SURAJPRASAD, A FIRM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 5,935 from them, the sum being due in respect of the purchase of twill cloth bales.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. N. H. Moos with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appeared for the defendants.

Briefly the facts are that by an agreement of 17th July, 1913, the defendants agreed to buy from the plaintiffs 151 bales of bleached twill cloth. They took delivery of 80 bales, but did not take delivery of the remaining 71 bales. Hence 69 bales were sold by auction by the plaintiffs. The sale realised Rs. 16,185 and the plaintiffs filed this suit to recover Rs. 5,935, which was the difference in the price at which they were sold to the defendants and the price realised at the sale.

The suit was, however, settled on the following terms:—The defendants to pay Rs. 1,900 to the plaintiffs; the defendants' attorneys should pay this to the plaintiffs' attorneys by Monday. The suit was to be dismissed each party to bear its own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messers. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

SUIT OVER A PROMISSORY NOTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NUSSERWANJEE B. PATELL v. D. BHICAJI ALIAS DORABJEE BHICAJI KHANDALEWALLA.

This was a claim by the plaintiff for Rs. 1,500 on a promissory note passed by the defendant to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,900 dated 15th July, 1914. The defendant, who had subsequently paid up Rs. 400, admitted the note but in reply to the plaintiff's notice demanding the balance, he set up an oral arrangement whereby he alleged that the plaintiff had agreed "inter alia" to treat the loan as for one year certain from 1st April, 1915, which the plaintiff denied having ever agreed to. The defendant also counter-claimed from the plaintiff, Rs. 350 being the balance of the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the damages done by the plaintiff to an old China jar belonging to the defendant.

The defendant filed his written statement.

Mr. Wadia on his behalf asked for an adjournment, as they wanted to cross-examine the plaintiff who was not present in person.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the plaintiff urged that the plaintiff's presence was not necessary. He was an engineer in the Royal Marine Service and had gone to the Persian Gulf on account of the war and did not expect to return to Bombay for a year at least. He had given the necessary power of attorney to his brother. All the defence raised by the defendants were inadmissible in law.

His Lordship adjourned the suit for a week.

[illegible]ys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]ys for the defendants:—Messrs. [illegible] Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

[illegible]DUES ON COTTON SALES,

[illegible]e the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

[illegible]MITSNI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., v. [illegible]I JAICHAND & CO., A FIRM.

[illegible]was a claim by the plaintiff for [illegible] and interest due to him as a result [illegible]om dealings with the defendant firm. [illegible] Campbell, appeared for the plaintiff. [illegible]ozeshaw Sorabjee Guzdar, examined by Mr. Campbell, said that he was the assistant manager in the Jettha department of the plaintiffs. The defendants agreed to sell cotton to the plaintiff firm on commission Plaintiffs agreed to make advances on the cotton from time to time. Margin money was to be given by defendants on the advances when required. Advances were made on consignments and as the price of cotton fell repeated demands were made for margin money which the defendants failed to pay. The plaintiffs, after notice to the defendants, had to sell the defendants' cotton and after giving credit to defendants for the monies realised, they now claimed Rs. 5,841 as due to them.

A decree for the amount with 7½ p.c. interest as agreed upon by the parties, was made in the plaintiffs' favour.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

For hearing of Notice under section 104.

530-12—M B Chothia, Kikabhai Rajaballi v The Official Assignee, Payne and Co. Part heard.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v The Official Assignee, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd, Little and Co, Crawford B and Co.

Applications for discharge under Section 38.

463-13—Alibhai Ahmed Khoja, Nurmahomed Ahmed Khoja, Karmali Dewraj Khoja and Nazeralli Dewraj Khoja v Jamalbhai Ebrahim and Co, Crs No. 2, The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd, Jehangir M and S, Part heard, Adjourned from 17-4-15.

732-14—Lakhmiram Kevalram Bhut v Panamchand Pitamber and Co, Crs No. 1, Jamsetjee R and D.

453-14—Gulamhusein Bandeali Khoja v Kimatrai Dharamdas Cr No. 1, Purnanand and Co.

669-14—Naserwanji Cursetji Gowawala v Ramchand Harichand, Cr No 5, Purnanand and Co.

87-13—Ardeshir Dadabhai Gariwala v Kharshedji Bomanji Pavri Cr No. 8, Merwanji Khudabux Aga and ors, Crs No 9, Madon Dewsy and Co., Crs No. 15, Vachha and Co.

295-14—Kisongopal Choonilal Dalal v Fojmal Bhodaji and Co Cr No 1, In person.

186-13—Harischandra Kanooji Poorao and Ragoonath Kanooji Poorao v Narrag Ramchand and Co Crs No 1, In person.

200-15—Vivian Harold Simms v Natha Gulab and Co Crs No 1, In person.

72-15—Shankar Hari Avdkar v Ganesh Laxmon Rale a minor by his next of kin mother Radhabai, a Cr No 1, D J Mantri.

479-14—Gangaram Roindas Multani v Coorji Gopalji, a Cr No. 19, Bhimji and Co.

INDARIA DACOITY CASE.

ALL THE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, June 29.

In the Indaria Dacoity Case, in the district Muzaffargarh, 20 accused were sent up for trial before Rai Gobind Ram, Special Magistrate with powers under section 30.

The facts of the case are that on the night of 16th March a gang of dacoits, numbering about one hundred, first raided and looted four houses and the only shop of the village Kallarwala and burnt the account books and even tore off the ear-rings from three ladies and caused injuries to two Hindus and successfully carried off other booty. The raiders next went to the village Jindewala, one mile distant, and looted the shop of one Gahru Ram, whose house at Kallarwala, had been already looted and got clue of his valuables by subjecting him to torture. Gharu Ram made a report to the thana next morning but was until the following day unable to mention the names of the culprits.

The prosecution evidence consisted of the identification and recovery of the stolen property, which was miserably small, being in all worth Rs. 28, out of property valued at Rs. 1,375 stolen.

After carefully going through the evidence of identification and recovery of the property looted, the magistrate rejected the evidence of alibi as concocted and improbable and found all the 20 accused guilty of offences under Sections 395 and 477 of the Penal Code and sentenced five, who had taken a prominent part, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 395 and five years under Section 477, the sentences running concurrently. One of the accused who was physically weak got three years, while the remaining 14 were sentenced to six years under Section 395 and four years under Section 477, the sentences running concurrently.

MARRIAGE DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

RAILWAY GUARD'S ACTION AGAINST WIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

At the High Court yesterday, Justice Greaves disposed of a suit brought by Henry Mckennon, a guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, for a declaration of nullity of his marriage with Grace Winifred Ancrum.

The parties were married in Calcutta on 16th March 1906. On 10th August 1905 the respondent's first husband, Herbert William Ancrum, obtained a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage against her in the Allahabad High Court and on the 30th November 1905, the decree was made absolute. Before the expiry of six months allowed by law after the date of the decree being made absolute, the respondent married the petitioner. There was one child of the marriage a girl aged three years. The petitioner wanted the custody of the child on the ground that the respondent was departing for England leaving the child with her sister.

His Lordship declared the marriage null and void and awarded, the respondent custody of the child.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith and Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Mahomed Ahmed Ladak, an estate broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond stud, valued about Rs. 700, belonging to Ravishunker Dave, a school teacher at Bhuleshwar. Mr. Renben Solomon appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister with Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Gadkari, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on the 7th May the complainant was introduced to the accused by one Bhawanji Nagi, at the Cosmopolitan Bank, when the accused told the complainant that he wanted diamonds worth Rs. 1,500 and a diamond stud worth Rs. 10,000 for a customer. Subsequently the complainant and the accused met by appointment, when the former obtained 34 diamonds and one stud from one Dahyabhoy and handed them over to the accused on "jangad." The accused put his signature in the complainant's notebook, acknowledging the receipt of the jewellery. He then took the complainant to the Pir Saheb of Bagdad's bungalow, where he made the complainant wait outside. He came back shortly after, saying the customer, Mr. Chhotani, was at Matheran, and that he would let him know if the bargain was closed on Mr. Chhotani's return. The diamonds were then returned to the complainant, the accused keeping the stud with him and making a fresh entry to that effect in the notebook. The complainant subsequently went to Mr. Chhotani's bungalow and made enquiries, when he learnt that the accused had not mentioned anything to Mr. Chhotani about the articles. He thereupon informed the police, who arrested the accused.

The accused alleged that the complainant had a case against the manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank on a charge of alleged insult. In that case the complainant wanted the accused to give evidence which he refused to do. A few days later the accused presented an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in anticipation of any steps contemplated against him. The stud and the diamonds were returned, and the accused further alleged this case had been brought against him by the complainant out of spite. He produced a ruby ring and a receipt to show that the complainant had subsequently pledged the ring with him and borrowed Rs. 15. As to the diamonds, they were given to him not for sale but he had bought them himself. He denied having got the diamonds and stud for Mr. Chhotani or having gone to his bungalow.

Mr. Chhotani said he did not know the accused, nor had he seen him before.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CYCLE THIEVES SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, yesterday, Inspector Sykes charged Omar Kassum, Kadur Abdul, and Miabux Nabibux with stealing a cycle belonging to Bomanji Merwanji, an actor by profession.

It was proved that the complainant rode on his cycle to Chaupatti on the 17th instant and keeping his bicycle near the edge of the footpath went to sleep on a bench near by. When he woke up at 2 p.m. he found his machine missing. On receipt of certain information, the complainant went to the Police Station at Khetwadi, where he saw his machine in pieces.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced the first accused to two months' (as this was not his first offence) and No. 2 to one month's rigorous imprisonment, while the third accused was given twelve stripes, as he was a juvenile offender.

A VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Ebrahim Kassam, a victoria driver was charged by Inspector Carter, with driving in a way so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

It was proved in the evidence adduced before the Magistrate that when Nagibai, a woman, was walking along Dongri Street on the evening of the 27th instant, the accused came suddenly from behind and knocked her down. The accused was driving fast in a rash manner without giving any warning. One of the wheels passed over the woman's chest and she was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 35 out of which Rs. 20 were to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A RASH ACT.

In the case before the Second Presidency Magistrate, in which John Carr, an American dentist was charged with committing a rash and negligent act by firing a revolver at the ground, the Magistrate gave his decision yesterday.

The facts, briefly summarised, were these: On the 23rd instant the accused went to the house of one Miss Gazella Gellis at Tardeo and left after a time, as he had some dispute with one of the girls there. While driving away in the victoria he fired his revolver at the ground.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of a rash and negligent act, although he did not consider that it was done with the intention of causing hurt to anybody. But the coachman was standing near by, and an accident might have happened. The Court, therefore fined the accused, Rs. 250, or in default, 21 days' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate further added: "I think it proper to suggest here that Government should take away from the accused, the exemption which he has under the Arms Act of keeping a revolver, or other fire arms."

The fine was paid.

GAMING WITH CARDS AND SHELL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Chapman charged Ali, a "pan" seller, with keeping a gaming house in Sitaram Buildings and ten others with gaming therein.

The accused were gaming with cards, small shell and money in the room, which was raided by the Police, who arrested the accused. They pleaded guilty but added they gambled to while away the time it being a Sunday. The first accused was sentenced to pay an aggregate fine of Rs. 35, and the rest to a fine of Rs. 10 each.

SHOCKING SALSETTE TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The preliminary magisterial enquiry which was held at Palli Hill, Bandra before Mr Cowan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant into the alleged murder of one Jacinto Pedro Fonseca of Utan, has concluded. Of the nine accused one, Estep Manvel Soj (Stephen Manuel De Souza) has been discharged, and the rest ordered to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions at Thana. Five men against whom there is a "prima facie" case made out (murder) under section 302 I.P.C. have been removed from the police cells at Bandra to the Thana jail, the remaining three, being charged under section 201 I.P.C. of causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, were allowed to be at large on bail of Rs. 2,000 each.

DINNER TO SIR K. GUPTA.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS' TRIBUTE.

"NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT IN INDIA."

At the Hotel Cecil on the night of June 2, Sir Krishna Gupta, K.C.S.I., was entertained to a complimentary banquet organized by the Indian Social Club in his honour on the occasion of his retirement from the Council of India. The gathering was of a very representative nature, says the "Indiaman," among those who accepted invitations being H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Sir Henry Proctor, Sir S. Broacha, Sir L. Abrahams, Lady Griffin, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sirdar Daljit Singh, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lord Islington, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., General Sir E. Barrow, Abbas Ali Baig and Mrs. Ali Baig, Sir A. and Lady Hirtzel, Sir Charles Lyall, Lady Emily Kinnaird, and Lady Gertrude Kinnaird. The chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. As was only to be expected at such a time the dinner was marked by a subdued note. During the dinner patriotic airs were played.

The toasts of the King-Emperor and the other members of the Royal Family were proposed by Mr. Montagu, and the guests marked their sense of the occasion by singing the National Anthem.

A brief interlude followed, and then the Chairman gave the toast of the guest of the evening, Sir Krishna Gupta. After reminding his hearers that it must have occurred to some of them that this was hardly the moment for a festive gathering, he declared that this dinner to a man who had served his King and country well was a dinner that ought to take place, war or no war. It was not easy for him to say anything about their guest, for many round the tables had a better right to speak. He also knew that Sir Krishna would rather he said nothing, and in the third place it was not really necessary to say anything, for he knew they all respected him, and were all there without ceremony to do him honour. They were there to place on record the debt they owed him for his services. A glance at the calendar would show he had served forty-four years, and that carried them back to a time when many of them were not even thought of. They wished Sir Krishna long and increasing enjoyment of the leisure he had earned, and they hoped he would treasure memories of that evening and of his many friends.

H. H. the Jam Sahib, who followed, remarked, amidst laughter, that to have to make an after-dinner oration was the one draw-back to an enjoyable evening. It had given him great pleasure to be present at the dinner in honour of their illustrious guest. Geographical limitations had prevented him from making the acquaintance of Sir Krishna, but what he did know of him made him understand what a great pleasure it must be to all Indians to hear his praises sung by Mr. Montagu.

MR. ROBERTS' APPRECIATION.

Mr. Charles Roberts said he was delighted to add a few words to the appreciation and friendship they all felt for their guest. Many of them laboured under the handicap of not being acquainted with Sir Krishna's earlier work, and they were thinking more of his connection with the Council of India which he had just left. He had been working in contact with him for the past year. He had been attending the deliberations of the Council of India, an august body, and he had rarely seen such emotion expressed in that gathering as on the occasion of Sir Krishna's retirement. While on this subject Mr. Roberts raised a laugh by saying, apropos of his own change of office, that he did not think anyone would believe he left his work of his own accord. There were times in which one had to fall in with any arrangement that might seem necessary. Sir Krishna, he hoped, did not feel that in the midst of these government changes the outlook of India had been clouded. He had detected among his friends a sense of depression, but he did not see any reason for such discouragement. The situation was morally the same. All of them wished to express their best wishes for Lord Islington in his new office, and they were glad that India, which needed a representative in the House of Lords, would be represented by him. He wanted to express one hope for the future. They could all trust the great underlying forces that were bringing England and India together.

SIR K. GUPTA'S REPLY.

Sir Krishna Gupta said it would be sheer affectation if he did not say how touched, flattered, and gratified he was at the great honour done him that evening. He was going into his retirement with a joyful heart, he declared, because in the gathering he saw some evidence that his career had met with success. When he came to the India Office everyone received him with open arms and did everything to make his life and work as easy as possible. On an occasion like the present they were naturally expected to say something on the situation. They were passing through stirring and depressing times. Small nations, brave and proud, had been wantonly attacked by a merciless and relentless enemy, and England, true to her traditions, had rushed to the rescue, and was fighting for what made humanity worth while. In that great struggle England had been well supported by all parts of the Empire, and from its utmost bounds men had come to prove that the Empire was a reality, and that it was stronger than self-interest. They might almost say that in the great conflict the Empire had found iself, India, his great country, had not lagged behind. Side by side with their British comrades Indian soldiers were fighting in every theatre of war. They might say that India was bearing her part quite well, but this was only as it should be, for, after all, India was the corner stone of the Empire. Turning to the future, he hoped that under the guidance of Great Britain India would have self-government, the various provinces having autonomy controlled by a central federal government, presided over by a representative of the Crown, preferably a member of the Royal Family.

After the toast of Sir Krishna Gupta had been honoured with acclamation, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, in a few felicitous phrases, proposed the health of the chairman, and shortly afterwards what had been a most pleasant function came to a conclusion.

CONCRETE COLUMNS AND FIRE.

The "Irish Builder and Engineer" writes:—A report drawn up by Mr. L. C. Mason, President of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, in connection with the conflagration at the Edison Works, emphasises the necessity of making interior columns circular or octagonal on plan. His remarks on the behaviour of the concrete are of much interest. He finds that considering the intensity of the fire the effect on the concrete was surprisingly slight, the corners of the square columns being the most affected, as they spalled off to an average depth of 4 inches. The shape of these columns after the dead material at the angles was chipped off approximates to a circle. The cause of the spalling was in no wise due to the deterioration of the cement. The material is brittle, and, under heat, the temperature of the corners rises more rapidly than the mass of the column owing to the heat penetrating from two sides. The result, in general, is the same as heating a piece of brittle glass on one side, where it will expand and break away from the unheated balance of the sheet. In all the columns in the Edison building square twisted rods were placed vertically—some set well back in the concrete, others situated close to the angles. When the heat reached the latter bars they expanded and buckled and helped to form a line of cleavages in the plane on which they occurred. The combination of bucking of the steel bars and strains in the concrete probably caused the serious spalling referred to. Mr. Mason also deals with the effect of fire as influenced by the internal stresses in reinforced concrete. He pointed out that concrete in larger sections after setting, and during the hardening process expanding over a period of several months, shrinks and thereby internal stresses are produced. The material cannot be annealed, nor can these stresses in the material be relieved. The steel bars embedded in the concrete cross many of these lines of stress and tend to hold the mass from cracking. If a heavy blow be struck, or if heat expansion takes place, cracks are likely to occur at the points of worst stress. Therefore designers and insurance companies have insisted that the sprinkler protection, cut off walls and other means of minimising the extent and intensity of a fire in a reinforced concrete building should be as carefully considered as in buildings of other types. The wisdom of this course is clearly shown in the fire under consideration where, according to Mr. Mason, these principles were not followed.

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SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

As various regiments of England's great Army begin to settle down in their new encampments in and around London, it is only natural that the recreative side should show a considerable expansion, and, of course cricket is very popular. Several military games of general interest were played on June 5. The game at Lord's between the (Inns of Court) O.T.C. and the Honourable Artillery Company ended in a keen finish, the latter losing on the post by 9 runs, the respective totals being 137 and 128. Mention should be made of the excellent batting shown by Privates Hoe and Kidd, especially the former, whose innings of 41 was compiled mainly by good cutting and leg hitting. Private Kebblewhite, a fast bowler with a "fizzing" ball to the off, took seven for 50 for the H.A.C. Corporal Hestall for the O.T.C. played well for his 32. The old Oxonian cricketer, Private O. C. Bristowe, was helping the H.A.C., but did not come off with either bat or ball.

Some excellent cricket was seen in the Royal Naval Division Officers v. St. Bart.'s Hospital match at the Palace. The naval men had to thank Lieutenant E. B. Betts for a masterly innings of 78, his driving being a leading feature; while C. P. O. Clark was very effective and sure in his off drives. His innings of 62 was also a good exposition, and mainly by the efforts of this pair the naval men were able to declare at 233 for three. St. Bart.'s just succeeded in saving the match, scoring 130 for nine when time was called. Lieutenant Thomson bowled well for the Officers and took four wickets at moderate cost.

With time all too short, Southend made a sporting declaration in their game against the 1st Sportsmen's Battalion at Southend. The latter went first to the wicket and registered 152 for six. Thanks to some first-class batting by Private Sandham, the Surrey County professional, the military side was able to score 178 for four when stumps were drawn. Sandham's contribution of 56 was obtained mainly by the aid of fine driving, though occasionally he exhibited fine judgment in his cutting.

Already a commencement has been made by club cricketers to help the local Red Cross societies and the Wounded Soldiers' Fund. At New Malden, in a game between the A and B Companies of the New Malden Athletes Volunteer Corps, many wounded soldiers were interested sightseers of the cricket, and a collection made yielded several pounds for the worthy object. The match ended in favour of the B Company, who scored 92 as against 72 by the A Company. Murrell, for the winning team, scored 22 and took five wickets for 12 runs. It was a capital achievement on the part of South West Ham to defeat Beckton at the Tidal Basin ground, but this was chiefly due to the superb bowling of C. Well, a slow bowler with plenty of wile. He took eight for 57, and helped to dispose of Beckton for 104, while his side scored 140 for eight. E. Wilson being top scorer with 30 (not out). W. W. Cooper, Beckton's left-hander, actually bowled thirty-five overs for 46 runs, bowling unchanged for something like two and a half ours. Battersea gained a good victory over White House, the first wicket partnership of L. E. Hiscock and H. A. White producing 101 runs. For Battersea, S. G. Akhurst, a very fast right hander, secured seven wickets for 38 runs. Another good performance with the ball was that accomplished by A. C. Higgs for Parsons Green against the Clapham Ramblers, the West London cricketer taking six for 27. For Spencer against the Veteran Corps, a body of local volunteers, E. C. Wright came out with the somewhat sensational figures of five wickets for 4 runs. There was an exciting finish between North Middlesex and the London and North-Western Railway, when the former club gained a win by two runs, the respective totals being 90 and 88. For North Middlesex F. W. Bromley took six for 23, his medium to fast deliveries being very troublesome to the railway men.

At the Sussex County ground, Hove, a team captained by F. Smith, a local veteran, defeated the 52nd Company Mechanical Transport Army Service Corps by 58 to 47. The latter had several good players absent on convoy work, but seemed in a strong position after getting their opponents out cheaply, thanks in a great measure to Private Lewis, a fast bowler, who took eight wickets for 24 runs. On going in themselves, however, they fared badly against Making's bowling, his analysis being six for 21. Lance-Corporal Brigden was top scorer with 17 not out. Private Holmes, who was four months at the front and then invalided home, reached double figures by vigorous hitting.

RUGBY SCHOOL v. M.C.C.

This match was played at Rugby on May 5th, Rugby School winning by 9 runs. Scores:

RUGBY SCHOOL.

E. A. Rotherham, c and b Thompson	30	B. Standing, c Chidgey, b Hardstaff	21
C. E. Boddington, c Chidgey, b Wood	20	A.E. Sharwood, b Wood	1
G. M. Morton, b Wood	8	B. Sydenham, b Wood	0
R. T. Bryan, b Wood	0	S. M. Haslit, not out	26
M. D. Lyon, b Wood	16		
A. E. Robinson, c Chidgey, b Thompson	3	Extras	22
T. L. Gashwell, b Thompson	1	Total	148

M.C.C.

C. J. B. Wood, b Bryan	5	G.A. Hoffenaard, b Haslit	3
Hardstaff, b Haslit	11	Chidgey, c Lyon, b Haslit	13
E.A. Bennett, lbw b Bryan	0	T. F. Burdett, c Haslit.	7
Thompson, lbw, b Haslit	44	b Ashwell	7
F. R. Kittermaster, run out	0	Roger-Walker, not out	0
		Extras	8
J. W. Burdett, b Bryan	6	Total	139
B. Hart-Davies, b Haslit	42		

ATHLETICS.

A sports carnival, organised by Mr. Ardeen Foster, of the London Recruiting Headquarters Voluntary Assistance Department, was held at Stamford Bridge, on June 5 in aid of the Soldiers' Entertainment Fund. Splendid weather favoured the gathering, and a crowd of about three thousand spectators was present. The programme was of a varied nature, including races for soldiers, Boy Scouts schoolboys, exhibition boxing, and a base ball match between the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital (Taplow) and Mr. John Gibson Lee's London-American Team. The latter created a deal of enthusiasm, and resulted in a win for the Canadians by ten runs to six runs. In the military team races the Army Pay Corps (Hounslow), whose team included three well-known London athletes, quite outclassed their opponents, and won both the two miles' team race and the half-mile ready race easily. The members of the Molinari A. C. decided several events, each of which were well contested.

A clever disaplay of horsemanship was given at Colchester in the sports of the 13th Cavalry Regiment. The reserve officer jumping was won by Major Hessey, Lieutenant Read being second. The latter, however, took the officers' dummy thrusting second place going to Lieutenant Keyser. Sergeant-Major Darby secured the dummy thrusting competition open to sergeants, and was second in the riding and jumping contest, the winner being Sergeant Wash. The corporals and privates' jumping was won by Privates Potts and Smith, two "Kitchener recruits," who were smart at all points. The display by the recruits was in fact the feature of the meeting. The agility stakes went to Private Kinch; the corporals' and privates' dummy thrusting to Private Farrar; the alarm race to Shoeingsmith Brown; and the bending race, in which all the competitors showed great dash and pluck, to Private Foster. C. Squadron proved successful in the wrestling-on-horseback.

There was a capital afternoon's sport at Brighton when the Amateur Athletic Association's military meeting was held in Preston Park. Many well-known atheletes were among the competitors, and of these Second-Lieutenant D. H. Gaussen, the Oxford Blue, won the mile very easily; Private A. W. Britton, the Ashcombe Athletic Club member, secured the quarter-mile; and Lance-Corporal J. P. G. Kornurup-Bang, the Dane who competed in the Olympic Games of 1908 and was third in the Javelin throwing championship at Stamford Bridge last year, carried off the hurdles and the long jump. The three miles team race was won by the 22nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Kensington Regiment), the 7th Battalion Northants Regiment being second, and the 13th Battalion Middlesex Regiment third, while the 9th Battalion the Buffs and the 17th Battalion Royal Fusiliers tied for fourth place. Private Norris, 22nd Royal Fusiliers, was first man home. The relay race went to the 7th Northants Regiment (Second-Lieutenant Saunders, Private Jennings, and Lance-Corporal Gillam), and the tug-of-war was won by the same regiment.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

TENTH MIDDLESEX BEAT MOHUN BAGAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The Tenth Middlesex beat the Mohun Bagan yesterday in the Association League Competition by 3 goals to one on the Calcutta ground before twenty thousand spectators. The forward play of the military was very pretty, Ellson at the centre performing superbly. The first half-time was rather one-sided, but the second period was evenly contested.

DEATH FROM FALL INTO A TANK.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Ramchander Dhondu, a mill-hand, aged 20, residing at Sewri, whose dead body was found floating in a tank off Sewri Road. It appeared that mill hands, whilst passing by the tank, used to go along a narrow footpath by the side of it, to take a short cut. On the evening of the 26th instant, however, it being dark, the mill hands, went by another way, with the exception of the deceased, who as usual went along the narrow path which had become slippery owing to the heavy rains, and he fell into the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider suggesting that the tank should be protected.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 7

SINGAPORE RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Photo by "Central News."

Singapore rioters being taken to prison under the escort of an armed guard wearing "shorts."

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. J. Robertson, Seaforths.
Capt. J. Ritson, Seaforths.
Capt. C. Osmond, Honourable Artillery Company.
Capt. C. Palairet, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. W. Renison, Liverpools.
Capt. R. H. Spooner, Lincolns.
Capt. T. A. Walsh, Somersets.
Capt. C. C. Norman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. A. P. Wavell, Black Watch.
Capt. B. Stewart, Wiltshires.
Lieut. A. Prestwood, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. W. Towers-Clark, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. Utterson-Kelso, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. Wilson-Brown, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. H. Robertson South Lancashires.
Lieut. A. Skinner, South Lancashires.
Lieut. W. D. Watson, Artillery.
Lieut. M. Schiff, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut. H. T. Whitson, Liverpools.
Lieut. F. S. Pearson, Dorsets.
Lieut. J. Stow, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. L. Vicarage, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. I. Walker, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Russell Royal Fusi-
Second-Lieut. W. Walker, Worcesters.
Second-Lieuts. C. H. Russell and A. H. Wilson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. Straker, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. Scrutton, Northumberliers.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Sykes, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Philpots, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Richardson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. S. Quint, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. G. Swales, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Stark, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. P. Parker, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. J. A. Palmer, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Pratt, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. Vance, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Major H. E. Boxer, Lincolns.
Capt. W. G. Pearson, Lancasters.
Capt. E. Farran, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. H. Walker, Lancasters.
Lieut. N. F. Hunter, Warwicks.
Lieut. K. A. Gemmell, Liverpools.
Lieut. G. Bigland, Lancasters.
Lieut. N. Craven, North Lancs.
Lieut. H. G. John, Yorks and Lancs.
Lieut. E. Kertland, Irish Fusiliers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. D. O'Rorke, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. C. Tinne, Artillery.

WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Capt. R. F. B. Dickinson, Liverpools.
Capt. A. Stickings, Wiltshires.

KILLED.

Lieut. E. I. Frost, South Lancashires.
Lieut. C. Harter, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. T. Horsford, Bedfords.
Lieut. C. P. Monks, Artillery.
Lieut. J. D. Mowat, Seaforths.
Lieut. M. H. Graham, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Thornton Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. Warde, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Loring, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. B. Muir, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Robinson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. Webster, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Fox, South Staffords.
Seconds-Lieut. C. W. Macfie, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Joy Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. McIntosh, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Hoare, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut. A. McClennaghan, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. I. Scott, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. I. Turnbull, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Turner, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. K. Barclay, Black Watch.

LONDON, June 26.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Critchley-Salmonson, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G. Innes, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G. Donaldson, Black Watch.
Captain J. F. Glen, Black Watch.
Captain E. Boyle, Hon. Artillery Company.
Captain D. Collins, Hon. Artillery Company.
Captain W. Hayden, Hon. Artillery Company.
Captain E. Lankester, Hon. Artillery Company.
Captain C. Carfrae, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain C. P. James, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain W. Herbert, Northumberlands.
Captain P. Glasier, 16th Londons.
Captain R. Keating, Liverpools.
Captain A. Layton, South Lancs.
Captain J. R. Magrath, Lincolns.
Captain J. P. Maitland, Worcesters.
Lieutenant W. Adamson, West Riding Medicals.
Lieutenant A. W. Goddard, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant K. H. Moore, North Lancs.
Lieutenant E. Dorman-Smith, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant H. Heyder, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant R. D. Cunningham, Liverpools.
Lieutenant G. F. Dickinson, Liverpools.
Lieutenant A. M. McGilchrist, Liverpools.
Lieutenant R. A. Lloyd, Liverpool Scottish.
Lieutenant I. A. Clarke, Gordons.
Lieutenant G. McDonald, Gordons.
Lieutenant E. Fraser, Seaforths.
Lieutenant W. A. Macdonald, Seaforths.
Lieutenant D. M. Anderson, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant W. Howard, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant B. T. Dickson, South Lancs.
Lieutenant L. Henshall, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant R. Jennings-Bramby, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Bland, Midland Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. J. Milburn, Northumbrian Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Hicks, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Hodges, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Baldwyn, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. T. Bennett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Cunningham, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. Dalziel, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Forson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. J. Grieve, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Laird, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant L. Lindsay-Young, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant P. Margetson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Fullerton-Carnegie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant F. Harley, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant G. Burnell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Lindsay, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant I. Ayscough, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieutenant E. M. Ellis, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieutenant L. W. McArthur, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieutenant V. Montague, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieutenant B. W. Noble, Hon'ble Artillery Company.
Second-Lieutenant E. Crosfield, South Lancs.
Second-Lietenant J. S. Frith, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Gray, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. S. Gregory, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. Hake, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hasted, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Brindle, North Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant T. Considine, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. Coombs, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant P. Curry, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieutenant A. Fraser-Campbell, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Hoare, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. Lawson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieutenant T. M. McLeod, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Banks, unattached.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Barrett, unattached.
Surgeon-Major R. Cowie, First Life Guards.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED.

Lieutenant G. Broadhurst, Artillery.

MISSING.

Lieutenant E. H. Hewitt, Royal Lancs.
Lieutenant A. D. Walker, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Jefford, 12th Londons.

NOW MISSING.

Captain H. C. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Robinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant L. Alison, Berkshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant J. P. White, Liverpools.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Major A. S. Anderson, Liverpools.
Lieutenant J. Graham, 10th Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant C. Dalhiac, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. F. Bullen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Sweet, unattached.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

A additional casualty is reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Captain R. B. Macan, 28th Light Cavalry.

MYSORE STATE BUDGET.

EFFECT OF WAR ON THE ESTIMATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 29.

At a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council held here yesterday afternoon with Sir M. Visvesveraya, President, in the chair, and the Yuvaraj with members of Executive Council, present, Dewan Bahadur Chakravarti, the Financial Secretary, presented the State Budget for 1915-16.

He remarked in doing so that as regards trade and industries, the abnormal situation created by the European war will, it is feared, continue throughout the year. The net result of the Budget prepared on that basis worked out as follows:—Revenue 274.02 lakhs; expenditure 273.70, surplus Rs. 32,000. Special capital outlay 66.35, net excess 66.93. In expectation of normal seasonal conditions the land revenue has been placed at 106.25. The estimate sanctioned in 1912, for the Cauvery reservoir at Kennembady was 81 lakhs, but owing to the increase in the cost of labour and other causes the revised estimate will come to 106 lakhs. If the cost of allied works relating to irrigation channels is added, the estimate would reach 131 lakhs. The total reserve expected from the Cauvery Power Scheme during 1915-16 is 25 lakhs. The ordinary expenditure aggregates 9.77 lakhs. The construction of the Mysore Arsikare Railway line is in full swing and the line is expected to be ready about April 1916.

The Council then adjourned to 24th July at Bangalore.

SIR N. CHANDRAVARKAR'S LECTURES ON DR. TAGORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I trust you will be so good as to allow me a little space in your valued columns to make an earnest appeal to all lovers of true poetry young and old and especially to the students of the various colleges in Bombay not to miss the golden opportunity of listening to the masterly exposition of the works of India's greatest poet of modern times Sir Rabindranath Tagore, which Sir Narayen Chandaverker is giving at considerable sacrifice of time and labour, at the classes of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood every fortnight. The Poet's works are full of mysticsm and hidden meaning, but Sir Narayenrao whose passion and love for poetry are well known to the student world of Bombay, has made a close study of his works, and their exposition could not have been in better hands. The easy and simple style in which the "Gardener" is expounded and the fervour and earnestness with which Sir Narayenrao speaks, holds the listeners spellbound and when the underlying mysticism is cleared and the poet's mind and ideas are translated and grasped by all, joy and admiration for India's great mystic and his works succeed and grow deeper and deeper.

Sir Narayen's masterly handling of this interesting subject will surely benefit all students who listen to him and this splendid opportunity should not therefore be missed by anyone,—young or old, as even those advanced in years do not and cannot cease to be students any time in life.—Yours, etc.

B. S. TURKHUD.

Girgaum, June 28th.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HINDU DOCTOR.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Jugmohandas C. Merchant, L.M. & S., who passed away quietly at his residence at Surat on Saturday last in his fiftieth year. He passed his L.M. & S., in the year 1890 and from his long experience in his profession he held an unique position as a medical practitioner. He was a Specialist in Tropical Diseases. He had besides a very substantial practice as a Doctor of Insurance Companies. In this capacity he was from 1894 to his death the Medical Examiner of the Sun Life Insurance Co., Ltd., (of Canada); in 1901 he was appointed the Medical Examiner of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Ltd., (of Canada) and in 1904 he became their Medical Referee; he was also the Medical Examiner of the Yorkshire Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Owing to his vast experience the Board of Directors of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., appointed him their Medical Referee in December last. He was the first Indian Doctor to be appointed by Foreign Insurance offices either as Medical Examiner or Medical Referee. Both the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., have lost in him an admirable Medical Referee. The Branch Office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was closed yesterday in the memory of the deceased.

WILLINGDON BRIDGE AT SATARA.

OPENED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed at Satara on Monday morning an important ceremony of opening the Willingdon Bridge which has just been completed at a cost of four and three quarter lakhs. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, which included Mr. Seddon, Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mr. Brendon, the Collector.

The Willingdon Bridge is situated at Mahuli, at the junction of the rivers Krishna and Yenna about 3 miles distant from Satara and 8 miles from Koregaon on the M. and S. M. Railway; the site was visited by Lord Sydenham in October, 1909.

The necessity for this bridge was first seen and pointed out by Mr. Arthur, Collector of Satara, in 1907 and in the following year surveys and borings were started preliminary to the preparation of plans and estimates.

The preliminary work of constructing offices and work-sheds and clearing sites was started at the beginning of 1910, but it was not till after the monsoon of that year that serious work was begun.

The bridge will be of great use in opening up communication with the eastern part of the district; hitherto there has been only a ford supplemented by a ferry for use during the rains, but from May to October, the crossing was often tedious and difficult as the water might be too deep for the ford to be used but not deep enough to enable the ferry to work, or again in very heavy floods it would be dangerous to work the ferry.

The design of the bridge introduces some new features:—The arches are 3 centered and are so designed that their centre line conforms as closely as possible to the bending moment diagram, under the dead load, thereby reducing the stresses in the arch-rings and reducing their thickness. Moulded concrete blocks have been used for the arch voussoirs, and have given excellent results, the sinkage on the 55ft. spans having been under ¼in. and in the 25ft. span only ¼in. Concrete blocks have also been used for the parapet walls and coping.

The construction of the Bridge reflects great credit on the Public Works Department and especially on Mr. Oddin Taylor, Assistant Engineer, who was in charge of the work.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Frederick Wright, Superintending Engineer, having requested his Excellency to declare the bridge open, Lord Willingdon, in proceeding to do so said:—

Of all the many and varied occupations of a Governor's life there are few that give him so much pleasure as when he visits some part of the Presidency and inaugurates a scheme which marks a further step forward in the development of the land. And, therefore, it is with feelings of much satisfaction that I am here to-day to declare this bridge open to public traffic and to express the confident hope that it will prove a means of increasing the general amenities and of improving the general circulation of the trade and traffic of this district. I well remember two years ago when I made my first official visit to Satara, being brought to inspect this bridge which was then in course of construction and was able fully to appreciate the serious difficulties, owing to sudden floods and bad foundations, which had to be overcome before the completion of the work, and with that previous knowledge I can most cordially congratulate all concerned in its building, engineers, contractors, and workmen alike, who must all have worked strenuously together to achieve the desired result. And, perhaps, I may give one special word of praise to Mr. Oddin Taylor, the Executive Engineer, who has had upon his shoulders the anxiety and responsibility of this difficult operation and congratulate him on having successfully combated the forces of Nature and circumstance and satisfactorily arrived at a completion of his task.

The reason for our gathering here to-day and the circumstances all over the world under which we are living lead me to draw your attention to two matters which I hope and think it may be useful to bear in mind in the future. It is mainly by developing the resources of the country that we shall improve its economic condition and give more happiness and comfort to our millions workers, and we can best secure this by opening up communications by roads, bridges, and railways in order to throw open many districts which now have none of these advantages for increased possibilities of production and for encouraging the establishment of industrial concerns in different parts of the Presidency. I hope to see more and more leading residents taking a really practical interest in each locality and co-operating with the Government in producing this result. I am well aware that you are much interested in a particular railway project in these parts and was hopeful that I might have been able to give you some satisfying information to-day, but I regret that I am unable to say more than this that the project is before the Railway Board and that the Bombay Government will not lose sight of the matter.

And the second point to bear in mind is solely this. When we think of the tremendous war in which this Empire is engaged, when we know that the greater number of the European Powers have stopped entirely the progress and development of their commerce and industry owing to its stress and strain, is there not much reason to feel a deep satisfaction in the fact that we can go on with our ordinary avocations, and to remember always that this is largely due to the fact that we are partners in a [illegible] safeguarded by the strength of the Empire? It is, therefore, as I have said before, with very real satisfaction, that I present here to-day, and in declaring bridge open to the public, I trust prove a very real boon and blessing to inhabitants of this district.

At the conclusion of his Excellency's speech, Mr. Brendon proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor. In so doing, Mr. Brendon expressed a regret H. E. Lady Willingdon was not able to attend the ceremony.

His Excellency was then garlanded, accompanied by Major Greig, inspected the guard of honour, and motored to the Collector's bungalow where they had lunch

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.

Municipal Corporation.

FRIDAY, July 2.

The Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 3 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. A.L.D. Maynn in English on "Earnest Brotherhood and the Result." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

CASS—2nd-Lieut. Hugh Launcelot, South Wales Borderers, killed in action in the Dardanelles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, June 30.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

Tuesdays.—"B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.

"G" Coy. (Pali Hill) at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana.

Wednesdays—"C", "D", "E" & "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"C" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. sharp. All members must attend. The Company will be drilled on No. 3 platform Victoria Terminus.

Thursdays—"G" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

N.C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Coy. will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order with helmets, rifles and side arms.

Fridays.—"G" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.

196 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows—"E" Company—Thursday, 1st, Friday, 2nd, Saturday, 3rd and Sunday 4th proximo.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

209 Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8489 Vol. L. W. Rampton
No. 8490 Vol. A. E. Kibblewhite.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

June 29.

96 Parades—No. 1 Company—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba 15 pdr. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company—Thursday 1st July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba, 7.5in. B. L. Gun and Battery drill.

N.C. Officers and men proceeding on Active Service with 15 pdr. B. L. attachments, will parade for instructions 7-30 a.m. daily (except Sundays) at 6 Block, Colaba. Starting Monday inst.

NOTICE.

tified for information that a Corps ll be held at Pyrke's Hotel, Apollo t 8 p.m. on Thursday 1st July, members wishing to attend must eir names to Sergt. C. B. Banks, H. Thorn & Co., Hornby Road, il by 8 a.m. on Thursday the 1st

d.) R. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A., nt; Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NG BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ind permission of Lt.-Colonel T. W. V.D. and Officers, the Band of the m., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Mooltan which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived in London on Monday the 28th instant. All well.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Library will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on Wednesday, the 7th July at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

AN APOLOGY.

We are asked to state that the owner of the dog, which howled so annoyingly on Sunday night near Merewether Road desires to apologise for any inconvenience which this may have caused to residents in the vicinity. The animal was by some mistake left alone and locked up.

RE-OPENING OF THE SKATING RINK

It will appear from the advertisement in another column that the management of the Skating Rink have decided to open it on Thursday the 1st July for the Monsoon Season. The floor is in excellent condition, and the interior of the Rink is excellently lighted while the decorations and other arrangements are all that can be desired. A Band will be in attendance. One should not loose the chance of visiting the place at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. on the opening day.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Monday, the plague attacks being reported from Chukla and Tarwadi. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 54, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 60 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,725, out of which 14 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these plague rats, B Ward 6, C Ward 2, D Ward 1, and E Ward 4.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of this Hospital for April last shows that the total number of patients treated during the month was 148, of whom 68 were new patients and 80 were remainders from the previous month. 41 were discharged cured, 27 left relieved or of their own accord, 4 died and 76 remained over at the end of the month. The number of free patients treated was 86. The actual working expenses of the Hospital during April came to Rs. 5,355-4-1, the average expense per day per head being Rs. 3-0-1. The receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 2,366-14-0.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LAYING OUT PARKWAY ON THE EASTERN AVENUE

The Trustees of the Bombay City Improvement Trust met yesterday afternoon to consider the business entered in the Agenda. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided.

Several items on the Agenda were mostly of a routine nature requiring the sanction of the Trustees. The seventh item was the Chairman's minute on the laying out of a parkway along the Eastern avenue, extending from Parel to Naigaum. In this connection, Mr. Orr explained that when they first passed the plans some years ago, they had about 150 yards actually laid out. The Municipal Engineer who had a conversation with Mr. Orr on the subject, thought that the Trust was making a mistake. Mr. Orr expected that the public would have something to say in the matter and expected suggestions, but they did not come. The only space available for the laying out of a parkway on this avenue was strips of eleven and a half feet on either side of the tramway tracks, the other portion being occupied by trees. Mr. Orr had received an alternative suggestion from the Land Manager and the Engineer, and he proposed to refer the matter to the Land Committee, with a request that they would consult Mr. Mackison who had taken a great interest in this question.

Mr. Orr's proposal was carried. The Trustees then adjourned their sitting.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

REPORT FOR 1914.

The report of the Committee of management of this well-known local institution shows that the Library suffered somewhat during the year both in point of membership and financial resources.

On the 31st December 1914 there were on the roll 48 Life Members; 39 First Class Members; 109 Second Class Members; and 1,167 Subscribers, making in all 1,363 Members and Subscribers, which contrasted with the figures of the previous year shows an increase of one Life Member; and a decrease of 3 First Class Members; 10 Second Class Members and 51 Subscribers.

12,066 works on different subjects and 6,500 newspapers and 8,632 periodicals were issued or circulated amongst the members. Fiction as usual occupied the attention of the largest number of readers, 3,873 volumes being issued during the year, as compared with 1,014 works of English Literature, 1,745 of Gujarati Literature, 639 of Biography, 468 of History, 280 of Politics and Economy, 211 of Philosophy, 72 of Religion and 115 of Arts and Trade. New books of the value of Rs. 1,599 were purchased during the year for the use of the library.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,974-7-4. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 6-6-7, the excess being met from the accumulated savings of past years.

The Islington Commission re-assembled in London on the 27th May to consider the framing of their report.

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act. Conference at Simla has finished its work for the time being and the members have dispersed.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN FALLS PRACTICALLY OVER WHOLE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

Both the branches of the monsoon have been fairly active and rain has fallen over the whole country with the exception of North-West India and east of the peninsula. The sky is still clear, temperature high, and air drier than usual in the North-West.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, and Malabar; local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the west of the Central Provinces, east Rajputana and south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Akyab six inches; Tavoy three; Mergui two. Victoria Point and Moulmein one and and a half; Rangoon and Diamond Island one; Cherrapunji four; Silchar two; Gauhati one half; Bogra three; Narayanganj two; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Darjeeling one and a half; Barisal, Jessore and Berampore one; Ranchi one and a half; Patna three; Gaya two; Darbhanga and Neemuch one and a half; Jubbulpore four; Khandwa and Seoni three; Pachmarhi one and a half; Bombay five; Marmagoa two; Ratnagiri one and a half; Poona and Mercara two; Cochin one.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall westwards along the western Himalayas.

The Arabian Sea report:—The Mail steamer from Aden reports a moderately strong monsoon.

Owing the heavy rains a tree on the Mount Road, Mazagon, fell on Monday, one of its branches falling on a chawl situated in the compound of the David Sassoon Mill, and causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 25. Fortunately nobody was injured.

The cornice of a house, situated at Jacob's Circle, and belonging to Mr. Ahmed Suleman, fell on the third floor of the house, its progress downwards being arrested at the second floor by the telephone wires. Nobody was injured.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8a.m. of 29th June 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	Jun 1st to 29th June	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	4.89	39.00	16.64	25 67
Fort [G. P. O. Hospital] ..	5.21	33.91	18.69	29 33
Esplanade [Govt. Tej. Hosp.]	5.03	34.63	17.90	30 32
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	5.75	38.31	18.82	32.03

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

CELEBRATION OF SAINT ALOYSIAUS'S DAY.

The Kanara Catholic Association held a social in honour of St. Aloysius, on Sunday last, at Islam Hall, Jacob Circle. In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was a fairly large attendance. A neat and interesing programme, no less remarkable for its variety than for the quality of the performances, was successfully gone through. The musical items both in matter of selection and rendering bore ample testimony to the taste and musical attainments of the contributors. A farce,—"Unwarrantable Intrusion,"—besides convulsing the audience with laughter, brought out in exquisite relief the historinic powers of the actors. This was followed by a stump oration, which with its gay and sparkling humour afforded considerable amusement. Turning from the gay to a grave manner of speech, there were in all three speeches. The first one was by the President, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., (Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana), in which he dwelt upon the subject of communal as well as individual advancement, and pointed out new avenues to progress in various directions. The next was the Loyal Toast proposed in a few choice words by Mr. M. D'Cunha, B.A., and this was followed by "Rule Britannia," and a recitation—"Charge of the Light Brigade." The last was the toast of the Kanara Catholic Association proposed by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho in a neat and eloquent speech in which he dwelt upon the advantages of corporate life and gave expression to his sense of satisfaction at the progress made by the Association during the last fifteen years of its existence. The entertainment came to a close with the singing of the National Airs of the Allies.

H. H. THE RAJA OF BARIA ENTERTAINED

On his return from Poona to Bombay, H. H. the Raja of Baria was entertained by Sheth Khimji Assur Virji at the latter's residence at Mint Road on the afternoon of Sunday last. The Raja was accompanied by his younger brother Shri Narasinhji. After the august guests had been suitably welcomed his Highness explained briefly how he was able to render some useful service at the Front recently, when he had been deputed to the European theatre of war on duty. Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, and Messrs. K. B. Vyas and Motibhai Dayaram then spoke, greeting his Highness in chosen words of welcome. After some refreshments, his Highness and his brother were garlanded and treated with "pan-supari," "uttar-gulab," etc., after which the guests departed.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

MR. TALMAKI ON TOWN PLANNING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki read the second part of his Paper on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning." The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presided on the occasion.

Before the meeting proceeded with the business of the evening, Mr. Orr said that they had in April last approached the London Garden Cities and Town Planning Association with a request that the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association be affiliated with them. He had now received a letter from London approving the affiliation. The London Association had forwarded their reports and other papers, which showed that financially they were not getting a substantial return for the large capital laid out. In England people who were interested in the improvement of slums did not attach any great importance to the rupee, anna and pie side of the question, where there would be a material benefit to the citizens. Such undertaking did not give any big return. In Bombay they could not expect people to invest monies in projects which were not estimated from the beginning to yield a fair return. The citizens of Bombay had not the courage to start losing enterprises for benefits which would be indirectly conferred on the city,—benefits in the shape of making the City a healthy one, and one that would reduce their police and hospital expenses, benefits which would not be apparent or tangible for many years to come. Liverpool had some years ago spent enormous sums in improving its slum localities. The money spent was a financial loss, but it was soon evident that the general health of the City had greatly improved, and with it the morals of the City. As a result of this the police charges were reduced and the hospital expenses went down. The citizens soon realised that their money was coming back to them. In England the burden of improving the slums lies with the citizens and not on the State.

PROBLEMS OF BOMBAY.

Rao Saheb Talmaki, in the course of his Paper, said:—"Coming to the Town Planning," said:—"Coming to the problems of Bombay it would be worth while mentioning some of the points referred to by Professor Geddes in his Town Planning lectures. He frankly admitted that he did not feel himself equal to the task of offering definite solution of any of the problems which our city was confronted with. He only suggested some points for discussion. Seaport towns have their peculiar problems and are not successful in Town Planning. Most of them contain a very poor working class population giving rise to confusion, dirt and squalid conditions. Bombay originally consisted of seven distinct islands, and in developing them wholly a Dutch town planner would have made provision for canals for inter-communication, or a Venetian would have built upon sheets of water and thus would have constructed a dust-free Venice in India. No particular hypothesis, the Professor thought, could be advanced for the solution of the problems in this city, but every hypothesis was worth considering for taking a general view of the whole as a chess player or general surveys all possible moves before taking action. A large collection of maps of what was being done in Town Planning in other places was quite essential. There must further be a collaboration of different ideals, both present and prospective. A competition of town plans should also be held, with award of a prize to the best designer, on the basis of a report upon their respective merits. Civic and Town Planning exhibitions should often be held, and conferences of different interests should frequently be consulted. Improvements effected must be judged by results from time to time. The health of the city is the real index to progress. This can best be observed on a diagram, by curves of progress of rise and fall of population, of increase or decrease of health and disease, and of births and deaths. Town Planning is a continuous process, not to be finished once for all, but to be considered and worked out not only from year to year; but from generation to generation.

Coming to some of the specific points he observed that the population in the city seems to be made up of three classes: emigrants, immigrants and migrants. It is the third class, having only a temporary interest in the city, that generally takes to miserable houses. Once a people commence to live in squalid houses, they become educated in degradation. Provision of better houses for the humbler classes is the bedrock problem of Bombay. Only a fraction of the town is really over-crowded, and there is room enough around for expansion. Congestion is also due to houses being built too deep, partitioning off the rooms after the Municipality had certified completion, and in case of acquisition asking too high a price for conditions brought about by breaches of rules. Congestion is also due to want of variation in planning and to insufficiency of communications. The treatment of slums in Bombay was now, however, assuming a definite shape. Constructive method is more in favour, and nobody seems seriously to urge the expensive process of wholesale destruction which once held sway.

MR. ORR ON BOMBAY SLUMS.

Mr. Orr observed that what they wanted from Professor Geddes was some suggestions for improvement which would be of a permanent character.

Mr. Talmaki's able paper supplied some of the defects. When they formed their Housing Co-operative Association many people asked what their Association has to do with Town Planning. One of their objects was to get people to co-operate in house planning, which was a very small department of Town Planning. He hoped that a paper on Town Planning would set the people thinking about house planning.

Mr. Orr said that he was amused at Mr. Talmaki's suggestion to cut canals in Bombay. The other suggestion about extension of Bombay to Trombay and the use of ferries, which Mr. Talmaki thought was a more comfortable mode of travelling would not be appreciated by people who had to use the ferries in a weather like the one they had this week. Perhaps hundred years hence, Mr. Talmaki's suggestions might be realised.

Referring to Bombay Slums Mr. Orr said that they were not built in spite of regulations but in accordance with municipal regulations. During the past year of 1914-1915, the City had extended its chawl floor area by 90,000 square yards, of which one-third belonged to the Improvement Trust and two-thirds approved by the Municipality. Mr. Orr was of opinion that one-half of this should not have been passed. The result of this was that the slum-area was increased, which was a serious matter.

Professor Muller expressed an opinion that the mill-operatives and others who were living in huts formerly had now learnt to appreciate the advantages of decent rooms and they demanded a higher standard of comfort.

Wheat prices in India continue practically unchanged, and the advance of the monsoon inland has not yet affected them materially.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE QUAINTS."

Last night Mr. Henry Dallas presented "The Quaints" at the Royal Opera House. In spite of the wet weather there was a large and appreciative audience. The Company is a strong combination and presents a long and varied programme which never once palled. Miss Agnes Croxton has a charming voice and she cleverly rendered several pretty little songs. Her singing of that great favourite "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" quite took the house by storm, and it was not until she sang an encore that the audience were contented. Mr. R. B. Salisbury supplied the comic element and his dry humour and funny little songs kept the audience in roars of laughter. Mr. E. Lane Mott is a fine baritone; his rendering of "Just a Little Love, a Little Kiss' was particularly good and gave ample evidence of his vocal abilities. The other members of the Company are all clever artistes and they helped to treat the audience to a good and breezy show. Judging from the house last night "The Quaints" will doubtless meet with great success in Bombay. That will be no more than they deserve for they are a really well-balanced and efficient Company, and give a show which is out of the common rut and distinctly above the level of the average of its kind.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The Bandmanns are giving yet another change of programme to-night. Some of the most popular numbers are being repeated. The Rosslyns are doing a new turn for Bombay and one of their most popular sketches "The Importance of Being Another Man's Wife" will be given.

There will be slight changes of various items every night till the Company finish next Saturday, when they are putting up a specially big bill. To-morrow there will be a repeat of Tom Payne's great success "Locked in Flat" On Friday Miss May Yates and Mr. A. G. Spry will do their popular sketch "A Savage Encounter." And on Saturday Tom Payne and Miss Temple will do another comic trip "Round the Halls."

PURDAHNASHIN LADIES IN INDIA

RICHT TO ENFORCE PAYMENT BY SALE

PADARATH HAWALI AND OTHERS v. PANDIT RAM NAIN UPHADIA AND OTHERS.

(*Present*—LORD ATKINSON, SIR JOHN EDGE, and MR. AMEER ALLI.)

Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 2 dismissed these consolidated appeals from decrees of the High Court of Allahabad of March 29, 1909, varying a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Jaunpur.

Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown appeared for the appellants; Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. B. Dube for the respondents.

Sir John Edge, in delivering their Lordships' judgment said that the suit was brought to enforce, by sale of certain villages, the payment of 66,309 rupees due under a mortgage deed executed in 1892. The appellants alleged that the mortgage had not been propely attested. The mortgagors were two *purdahnashin* ladies who did not appear before the attesting witnesses, and consequently their faces were not seen by them. The latter were, however, well acquainted with their voices, and their Lordships were satisfied that they did identify the mortgagors when the deed was executed. The mortgagors on that occasion were brought from the *zenana* of the house in which they were to an anteroom to execute the deed. In the anteroom the ladies seated themselves on the floor, and between them and the two attesting witnesses there was a *chick*, or bamboo screen, which was not lined with cloth, hanging in the doorway. Those witnesses recognized the ladies by their voices, and said that they saw each lady execute the deed with her own hand, although owing to the *chick* they were unable to see their faces. On the other side an attempt was made to prove that a *tat*, through which nothing could be seen, was hanging in the doorway. Their Lordships accepted the evidence of these witnesses as true, and held it proved that the mortgage deed was duly attested within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. It was not disputed that the mortgage deed was in fact the deed of the two *purdahnashin* ladies.

After referring to the remaining question whether the respondents had not lost their right to enforce payment by sale, their Lordships said that they would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeals should be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. Douglas Grant; Messrs. Barrow, Rogers and Nevill.

THE GOLD DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Sometime ago a series of articles appeared in your valued journal with reference to the last Chamberlain Currency Commission. I read them with very great attention, as I take some interest in the subject. They made, however, no impression upon me, the writer having simply copied voluminous extracts from the evidence and the findings. He, however, ridiculed Sir James Begbie's dissenting Minute in which he said that it was injurious to the best interests of the country to foist on it a gold standard and flood it with a silver token currency. Your leader-writer, however, affirmed most emphatically that for a poor country like India it was an advantage to have the token currency since we made a profit of 35 per cent. which would not be forthcoming, if we had an effective gold currency. You, however, took your readers into your confidence and told them who the writer of those articles was. Mr. Wacha has since thought them of sufficient importance to publish them in a pamphlet form, and he has favoured me with a copy, which he invariably does, whenever he issues anything in a pamphlet or book-form. When his articles appeared, I wrote to you a short letter saying that there was a great deal in the objection urged by Sir James Begbie. Two more articles have again appeared in your issue of the 19th and 22nd instant. The writer says, "moreover with an inflated silver currency *which has already sent up prices exceedingly high*, he will have to think twice how much more silver he can purchase from the profits of which he could rebuild the shattered gold standard." Your present writer admits that prices are artificially inflated by an unlimited token currency. If that is true, and I have no doubt it is, then the objection lodged by Sir James Begbie was a valid one.

There is a book by Sir David Barbour which was recently brought out, "The Influence of the Gold Supply on Prices and Profits." On page 59 you will find the following passage:—"Token coins whether of copper, bronze, nickel, or silver, are maintained at their rupee level in relation to gold by limiting their quantity,—not more of such coins can be safely issued than are just sufficient to meet the wants of the public at the level of prices existing for the time being. Great evils have been caused in China in the present day by the local authorities issuing token coins called Cash in excess of the amount necessary to carry on business. In such cases the Cash has already depreciated in reference to silver which is the standard of value in their country. This depreciation is of course accompanied by a rise of prices when such prices are stated in terms of the token coin."

Of course the Government of India does not admit that there has been any inflation in the silver coinage of the country, and through the lips of Sir James Meston it flatly denied the charge. The following is the statement made by him before the Currency Commission:—"In regard to that the Government of India would like to explain first of all that heavy coinage by no means denotes saturation, and until the saturation point is reached, the Government do not feel that there is any evidence that their operations have affected prices or produced evil results in other ways. I doubt if it has been fully understood how vast are the areas in India which are yet practically untouched by the coinage in the modern sense, what large masses of population there are scattered about in India who are entirely unfamiliar even with rupees, how far payments are made in kind, how far purchases by barter still prevails." This comes from the Government of India which has added a hundred crores of rupees to the currency since 1900, but which found the rupee redundant in 1898 and wanted the permission of the Home Government to withdraw rupees from circulation and melt them. The present writer of your two articles of the 19th and 22nd instant is no better than Mr. Wacha, for he has simply copied profusely from Professor Nicholson in a haphazard way. If I mistake not, Professor Nicholson condemned the findings of the Chamberlain Commission which Mr. Wacha so enthusiastically approved of.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with their staff, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore accompanied by Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, leaves for Simla on 8th July to be invested with the K.C.I.E. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, accompanied by Mr. Shiryanaika, his Private Secretary, leaves on 8th July for Simla to be invested with the K.C.I.E. On Monday night Sir M. Visvesvaraya gave a dinner party to his English friends and he had invited his Indian friends to the usual birthday banquet last night.

The latest news about Sir James and Lady Meston's son is very satisfactory.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, District Judge, Hooghly, died on Sunday.

The sudden death from pneumonia is reported of Mr. A. C. Dutt, I.C.S., District Judge, South Arcot, in Calcutta, where he had gone a fortnight ago for a brief stay. A fortnight ago when he went to Cuddalore from Vercaud he appeared to be in the best of health. He was a civilian of 26 years' standing and was one of the nephews of the late Mr. R. C. Dutt. His death is greatly regretted and much sympathy is felt with his family.

The United Provinces Congress Committee have elected the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahdur Sapru as their President vice Dr. Satish Chandra Bannerji deceased. The committee have recommended the election of Sir S. Subramania Iyer as President of the next Congress.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has appointed Major H. H. G. Mitchell, Acting Commandant, Madras Artillery Volunteers, to be an honorary Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's staff with effect from the 17th instant.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

INSANE STATISTICS.

Judging by the tone characterising a voluminous correspondence that has reached us on the subject, certain statements of the Surgeon-General in Madras on the question of insanity among Eurasians has aroused strong indignation among the members of that community in this part of India. While we think that Surgeon-General Bannerman's conclusions on the subject are hardly worthy of the importance that has been accorded them, the resentment that their publication has aroused is not unnatural. No self-respecting community would be content to accept on questionable evidence the assertion that there was among its members an abnormal tendency to lunacy, a statement that becomes doubly offensive when it is coupled with the charge that they are not as a rule a biological success. But, as we have said, we do not think that much importance need be attached to the conclusions drawn by the worthy Surgeon-General, nor to the statistics on which they are based. Firstly, because the statistics are not reliable, and, secondly, because Surgeon-General Bannerman is a doctor and not a trained statistician, and like most doctors, when handling statistics, does so in a very incompetent fashion and therefore arrives at results which may be, and, in this case, we think, are of a very misleading character.

The statements which have aroused so much criticism are contained in the Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency for the triennium ending 1914. At the last census of the Madras Presidency 8,407 persons were returned as insane, a proportion of 23.2 per 100,000 of the population, an extraordinary low rate of incidence when compared with that which obtains in European countries,—so low in fact that it can be taken as granted as being grossly misleading. The proportion of insanes to the estimated population of England and Wales is 371.2 per 100,000, and if we take in Ireland and Scotland the figure stands much higher, namely, 401.1 per 100,000. Now it may be true that there is a higher incidence of lunacy in Europe, owing to the existence of more predisposing causes, but it would be absurd to suppose that the difference is so great as that represented by the interval between the figures of 23 and 401. The reasons for the disparity are easily explained. In fact Surgeon-General Bannerman himself explains them to a certain, though not the full, extent. Fifty years ago the figure for England and Wales stood at only 186.7 per 100,000 and fifty years before that it was probably very much less. But that does not mean that lunacy has increased to that extent during the past fifty years. On the contrary, there is an almost general consent among authorities on the subject that there has been a very slight increase in the disease of lunacy in England. The apparent increase is due to the improved system of registration, and the increasing tendency among all classes of the population to recognise the less pronounced forms of mental disorder as being of the nature of insanity,—a tendency that has been increased by the larger opportunities of placing inconvenient relatives, afflicted with mental disorders, in institutions where they can be maintained at the public cost. In 1876 Parliament sanctioned a grant of 4s. per week from Imperial sources for the maintenance of pauper lunatics and this has resulted in large numbers of merely weak-minded people being removed from the workhouses to public lunatic asylums in order to obtain the benefit of the grant and relieve the rates. Surgeon-General Bannerman admits that the true explanation in the disparity is that the standard of sanity is lower in Madras than in European countries, and says, truly enough, that many who, in former days, would have pursued their inconspicuous, if eccentric, way unmolested are nowadays bundled into the lunatic asylums. Thus we have in the West the existence of an anxiety and a determination to get rid of the mentally inefficient from the family circle. Among Indian communities an opposite tendency prevails. It is quite certain that neither the census returns nor the registration returns of lunatic asylums will give anything like a reliable indication of the true incidence of insanity, as judged by the European standard; and we are inclined to think that if the facilities existed for measuring the actual incidence of insanity among the Indian communities the present disparity in the figures would be greatly lessened and would possibly even disappear. Surgeon-General Bannerman enlarges on the increased keenness of the competitive struggle, "the intensity of the application to business and pleasure," "the higher standards of living", etc., etc., in the West as predisposing causes of an increase of lunacy. But the fact is admitted that there has been little actual increase in lunacy in Great Britain at any rate, and it appears to us that the predisposing causes of insanity are as potent and numerous among the Indian people, especially the grinding poverty and hard conditions of life among the masses, as they are in the West, though they may not be identical in character.

The fact is that we have nothing reliable in this country to go upon. That is especially true in regard to any comparison between the Eurasian and other communities, which Surgeon-General Bannerman has so rashly attempted. As a small and select community, more European than Indian in their habits and mode of life, and, moreover, with a larger proportion of literates, it is permissible to assume that the figure quoted by Surgeon-General Bannerman, 415 per 100,000, may be taken as a fairly accurate indication of the actual incidence of insanity among Eurasians. It would not be the tendency of a Eurasian family to suppress the fact that there was a lunatic in their midst, and Eurasian lunatics are certainly more readily sent to the asylums. Surgeon-General Bannerman admits this and it would have been better if he had stopped there instead of plunging into an egregious disquisition on such controversial questions as "the unequal battle which the community has to fight in competition with the Indian",—a statement which is challenged as much by the Indian as the Eurasian,—"the degeneration which quickly sets in" when Europeans endeavour to "perpetuate their race in the tropics" and the biological failure of races of mixed European and Asiatic blood. All those are questions of a highly disputable character, into which we have no desire to enter. The important consideration in regard to Surgeon-General Bannerman's application of them as the causes of a higher rate of lunacy among Eurasians is that they have no such application. The rate of incidence of insanity among Eurasians is no more a proof of degeneracy from their European forefathers or of biological failure, than this alleged degeneracy or biological failure can be urged as the cause of a high rate of lunacy,—at any rate not on the basis of Surgeon-General Bannerman's statistics. Because the rate of incidence among Madras Eurasians is 415 per 100,000 and the average rate among the populations of Great Britain and Ireland is only lower by 14, being 401 per 100,000. The evidence of degeneracy and biological failure is not to be found in such a trifling difference as that.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The Report on the Sea Borne Trade and Customs Administration of this Presidency, for the official year 1914-15, bears full evidence of the depressing effect of war on both the export and import trade of the province. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency declined by 31 per cent., in comparison with the figures of the previous year. Bombay seems to have been hit by the war, worse than Calcutta, which suffered only to the extent of 24 per cent. during the period. The imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 26 per cent., while the exports declined by 29 per cent. One has to bear in mind, however, that the dislocation caused by the war began to make itself felt after four months of normal peaceful trading, and that we have to demarcate this period from the succeeding war period of eight months,—August, 1914 to March 1915. If the four months preceding the war are compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14, it will be seen that the imports had advanced in value by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, exports by Rs. 4.72 crores and re-exports by nearly 1 lakh; while in the remaining eight months the imports declined by Rs. 16.46 crores, exports by Rs. 23.99 crores and re-exports by Rs. 1.1 crores.

Taking the imports separately into consideration, we find that articles of food and drink, including tobacco, declined to the extent of 1.57 crores. The decrease was solely due to sugar, imports of which fell by 2,613,671 cwts. in quantity and by Rs. 1.81 crores in value. As regards raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, the largest decline was in the imports of precious stones and pearls, unset, and coal, coke and patent fuel, which fell by Rs. 87 lakhs and Rs. 19¼ lakhs, respectively. Regarding articles wholly or mainly manufactured, a class which represents more than 75 per cent. of the total import trade, the fall has been distributed as follows:—Yarn and textile fabrics Rs. 7.27 crores, iron and steel Rs. 1.11 crore, other metals Rs. 1.36 crore, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments Rs. 76 lakhs, dyes and colours Rs. 51 lakhs, glassware and earthenware Rs. 50 lakhs, machinery and belting Rs. 59 lakhs, railway plant and rolling-stock Rs. 48 lakhs and apparel Rs. 40 lakhs. It is interesting to notice that the total number of motor cars and motor cycles fell by 321 and their value by Rs. 15.41 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by 108 in number and by Rs. 8 lakhs in value.

Coming to the export side of the trade, the dislocation created by the war was especially marked on this side. The value of Indian produce and manufacture exported dropped by Rs. 19.26 crores, the total value of the trade being Rs. 46,82,47,064. The trade was practically monopolised by raw cotton, seeds, cotton twist and yarn, grain, pulse and flour, and raw wool, which represented 86½ per cent. of the total exports and which all showed substantial decreases. The cessation of export of opium resulted in a fall of Rs. 1.4 crore. The foreign merchandise re-exported from Bombay ordinarily goes mainly to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and the East African littoral. In the prevailing circumstances a large decline was to be expected and during the year under review the value of the trade came to only Rs. 2.28 crores as against Rs. 3.38 crores in the preceding year. The most important item of trade was cotton manufactures, exports of which declined by Rs. 60½ lakhs.

Notes of the Day.

The Monsoon.

In spite of the hopes induced by a brief break in the early part of yesterday, when one almost began to suspect the existence of a sun somewhere behind the clouds, the rainfall was renewed later on and following on several heavy showers in the afternoon and evening, there was again a continuous and heavy downpour at night. Up to 8 a.m. yesterday no less than 39 inches had fallen since the 1st June, which is more than half the normal amount for the whole monsoon. Last year there was only 16.63 inches during the month of June, with an earlier start of the monsoon, and in 1913, which was an exceptional year for June, the fall was nearly 15 inches less than this year with two more days to go. The rainfall in Bombay in June has never been constant. The fall of 25.81 inches in 1913 was the highest in recent years, but in June 1886, there was a fall of 43.45, which holds the record, which was previously held by 1848 when 39.98 inches fell in the month of June. The figure of 1886, however, is likely to be exceeded this year and at the time of writing, Jupiter Pluvius,—as they say in the Provincial journals at Home,—is making strenuous efforts to establish a new record. It may be mentioned that the average June rainfall is ten to twelve inches and the average for the whole monsoon sixty inches. The highest total rainfall for the whole monsoon is 114.89 in 1849. *Proxime accessit* is 1878 when it was 112.77. Judging by its start the 1915 monsoon should at least come into the "Highly Commended" class.

High Court for the Punjab.

Only the other day an official announcement from Simla stated that the Secretary of State had intimated his inability to approve of the proposal to raise the status of the Punjab Chief Court, to that of a High Court. The statement caused great disappointment in this country especially as the reasons for it were not then published. According to "India" it is not the case that sanction to the proposal has been refused, but the usual objection to any sort of move forward has been made by certain members of the Council of India. The reactionary element which obstructs the path of every reform in India has, in short, been working and the proposal has been given the character of a "controversial measure" and one more addition is thus made to the long list of beneficial reforms to be deferred. We trust that the belief of "India" is correct and that the sanction to the proposal will be easily obtained after the conclusion of the war. Meanwhile it is instructive to notice, that no sort of "controversey" is admitted to exist, when the question is one of restricting liberty.

What America is Doing in Belgium.

Whatever America has not done, it must be admitted that her services in the cause of relieving the wounded and the suffering in the war have been incalculable. The extent of these services cannot, of course, be judged by the generosity of the Americans in money. For the mere fact that large donations to charitable funds all over the world are commoner in America than anywhere else, even in peace times, makes it impossible to form an estimate of what her people are now doing for the victims of the war. And the one American charity which requires special notice, principally because it has not been as well known as it ought to be, is the Belgian Relief Commission, which, like everything American, is a gigantic undertaking. The aim of the Commission is to provide food for the seven-and-a-half million people left in Belgium, many of whom though possessed of means cannot obtain food with them, for there is no food to be bought and a man cannot eat a dividend warrant or a certificate. The Commission had to undergo many practical difficulties arising out of the fact that the Germans hold the greater part of Belgium. These were removed by the British Government allowing the ships of the Belgian Relief Commission free access to European ports and by the German Government agreeing to the distribution of the food under the supervision of the officers of the Commission.

The Greatest Difficulty.

But the greatest difficulty arose from the need of buying food for seven million people and of collecting and transporting vast quantities of it to Belgium. How these difficulties have been overcome are described by Canon Hannay and his description gives a curious insight into the eminently business-like methods of the Americans.

"I saw in the office of the Commission in New York," says Cannon Hannay, "a great map of the Atlantic Ocean. The routes from various American ports to the English Channel were dotted over with pins, pins with coloured heads, like the little flags with which we mark the positions of contending forces. But these pins stood for ships going east, food laden, returning west in ballast. Day by day the pins were moved eastward or westward as the steamers went their way. There were two interminable processions of pins. Above the map round the walls of the office were huge black boards, and on them the names of ships, their capacity, the nature of their cargo, the dates of their sailing and arrival. In another room in the same office I saw a different map. On it North America was divided into coloured zones and each parallelogram of yellow, blue or pink, represented a different rate of charge for railway haulage. From this centre of wheat supply it costs so much to haul a ton to New York. From that centre so much less or more. And at each centre the Relief Commission has its collecting station. I realised as I looked at the maps the vast complexity of this problem of transport."

The Bengal Ambulance Corps.

This corps which a short while back suffered great disappointment in the loss of their Hospital Flat Bengalee,—which was equipped for service on the rivers of Mesopotamia but unfortunately sunk off Madras while on its way to the Persian Gulf,— have had their wishes fulfilled by the Government of India and are to proceed to the Persian Gulf. The advance party of the corps, under Lieut. N. R. Chattarjee, I.M.S., arrived in Bombay as reported in our issue of yesterday, on Sunday, and is shortly to embark on the Hospital ship Madras for the field of action. The corps is a well equipped and a highly efficient one and has in its ranks several well-known medical men. Two hundred beds are to be allotted to their care in a Military hospital on the lines of communication between the fighting line and the base at Busreh. The corps is furnished with an X-Ray apparatus of a most approved and up-to-date pattern and will also carry appliances for the disinfection of poisoned wounds without undue handling. The new device will certainly be a great boon to the wounded. The Bengal Ambulance Corps are to be heartily congratulated on the material assistance they are rendering and their efforts are doubtless appreciated by the authorities; for if the Official Medical and Nursing Staff of the army were alone available for the care of the sick and wounded from the firing line, then the British army would be in a sorry case, for the emergency is too great. Against all reasonable emergencies provision was made, but a situation such as this, demands, not an official effort, but the energy of the whole people.

Russia's Financial Position.

In the Russian Budget for 1915, as regards 1914, total receipts are estimated at £289,360,000, and expenditure at £346,380,000—exclusive of strictly "war" expenditure. This leaves a deficit of £56,500,000, in addition to the cost of the war. Information with regard to war expenditure falling in 1914 is necessarily incomplete. Up to the end of October the total extraordinary war grants to all Ministries amounted to £143,500,000. But this does not include mobilisation expenses, which are estimated at not less than £35,000,000. The memorandum reminds us, remarks the "Economist" that the free balance of the Treasury, which was one of the sources for covering the extraordinary war expenditure of the Russo-Japanese war (£51,420,000 on the 1st January, 1914), will now have to be used for covering the deficit of the 1914 Budget. Ordinary revenue for 1915 is estimated at £308,010,000, or £49,206,000 less than the 1914 estimate. The current year's revenue includes £50,264,000 from the introduction of new, and the increase of old, taxation. In the 1914 estimates the spirit monopoly receipts were calculated to bring in 26.2 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue. In the Budget for 1915 receipts from this source are estimated at only 4.7 per cent. of ordinary revenue. Thus from this source the revenue will, on the Budget calculations, lose £79,185,000 through the vodka prohibition. Saving in expenditure on this head reduces the estimated loss to £65,100,000. Discussing the finance of the war, the memorandum says:—

The aggregate resources available before the end of October (i.e., October, 1914 for covering war expenditure) amounted to about 1,850,000,000 roubles (£185,000,000 roughly.). In order to find further means required to cover war expenditure, it will be necessary to have recourse to loans, and the Minister of Finance is firmly convinced that there will be no particular difficulty in the issue of new war loans both within the Empire and also, at the first opportunity, abroad.

German Submarine Cables in Far East.

The Japanese Government has recently been inquiring into the submarine cables laid by Germany in the Far East, which amount to a length of about 4,000 miles. The main cable extends from Kiaochau to Yap, Celebes and Guam *via* Shanghai. From Shanghai the lines are worked by the German-Dutch Telegraph Co., and cannot be confiscated by Japan. The line between Tsingtao and Chefoo, which extends for about 400 miles, and was operated by the German Government, was seized by Japan as a trophy of war on the fall of Tsingtao, and is now being used for official communications. The Japanese Government is also considering the question of connecting the line with the newly-laid line between Shanghai and Nagasaki, with the view of facilitating telegraphic communication between Japan and China. New telephone exchanges are being established by the Japanese Post and Telegraph Departments in the towns of Kitaku, Osaka, Rosokucho, Kanda and Tokio.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREATEST AERIAL FIGHT.

CANADIAN BRAVERY AT FESTUBERT.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

A Paris communiqué says that with the exception of an artillery duel the day was comparatively quiet everywhere. A French aeroplane dropped eight bombs on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen.

The Canadians displayed great gallantry during an attack on an orchard in the Festubert region. Advancing in the face of heavy rifle and machine gun fire from three different directions, they waded through a creek up to the armpits and when they encountered a hedge, a private, seeing the captain about to lead the way, dashed through the narrow gap, followed by others singly and the Germans had to bolt to the second trench.

"Eye-witness" at British Headquarters reports what is possibly the greatest airfight of the war. A British aeroplane, 4,000 feet up, engaged a large German biplane, which was furiously firing his machine gun. The British replied, forcing the German to dive to earth. The British airman completed his reconnaissance, though hit by a shell and returned to British lines with the aeroplane in flames.

The Russian Minister for war has resigned.

General Botha is reported to have advanced Northward and occupied three important strategic positions.

Advices received by the Washington State Department from Berlin indicate that Germany will reply favourably to the Ameican Note.

New York telegram says that Mr. Bryan was given a demonstration by the German-Americans.

The second reading of the Munitions Bill has been passed.

[illegible]TH OF AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST.

ALEXANDER KENEALY.

LONDON, June 28.

[illegible]is announced of Mr. Alexander [illegible]itor of the "Daily Mirror."

[illegible]der Kenealy who had been Edi-[illegible]Daily Mirror" since 1904, was [illegible]or of the Pictorial Newspaper [illegible]y joined the staff of the New [illegible]d" in 1882 and was correspon-[illegible] paper on Commander Peary's [illegible]Expedition. He later joined the [illegible]World" and served also as a corres-[illegible]th the American fleet in the Spa-[illegible]01-4 he was the editor of the Lon-[illegible]y Express" and joined the "Daily [illegible]1906.

GREATEST AIR-FIGHT OF THE WAR

CANADIANS' BRAVERY IN FESTUBERT.

GREATEST AIR-FIGHT OF THE WAR.

BRITISH AEROPLANE'S DARING FEAT.

AN AMAZING DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 28.

"Eye-witness" at British Headquarters says that possibly the greatest air fight of the war took place at Poelcapelle, when a British aeroplane four thousand feet up, engaged a large, double-engined German biplane. The latter circled round the British machine furiously firing his machine-gun, and the British replied with fifty rounds at two hundred yards. The German wavered, his engines stopped, and he dived to earth with erratic movements.

BRITISH AEROPLANE HIT BY A SHELL.

The British airman proceeded to complete his reconnaissance in the face of the anti-aircraft guns, when the aeroplane was suddenly hit by a shell. The petrol tank was pierced, the blazing exhaust ignited the petrol and the machine swooped in a blaze towards the British lines, its own machine-gun ammunition battling as it exploded. The propellers were so burnt that they ceased to revolve.

PILOT AND OBSERVER SEVERELY BURNT

When the aeroplane landed, the pilot, in climbing out of the wreckage, tripped and sprained his knee. The pilot and the observer were both severely burnt. The terse report of the pilot is worthy of quotation. He said: "The whole aeroplane seemed to be in flames, so we landed at blank."

NOVEL AND SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATION.

HOW ENEMY'S MINE-GALLERIES WERE DESTROYED

LONDON, June 28.

A novel and successful mining operation is described by "Eye-witness," carried out near Armentieres. The explosion of the first series of mines compelled the enemy to retire across the open, swept by the artillery and machine guns. Then the British fired the so-called Camouflet mine, which placed at such a depth as to cause earthquake disturbances under the surface, destroying the enemy's mine galleries.

SOLDIER'S FORTITUDE IN GIVENCHY FIGHTING.

In subsequent fighting at Givenchy, on June 15, an officer and a private were working a machine gun in a captured trench when the tripod slipped from the parapet. The private, protecting his shoulder with a blanket, supported one of the feet of the tripod on his back, two other feet resting on the trench wall, and in this position over a thousand rounds were fired. The officer was killed, and the private dismounted the gun from the tripod and brought it back to the lines, when the trench was abandoned.

ALLIED AVIATOR'S ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A Rotterdam telegram received in Paris says that British aviators near Roulers bombed an important ammunition store and an ammunition train. The "Gazette de Lausanne" says Allied airmen destroyed the railway viaduct cutting off Altkirch and Mulhausen.

The Amsterdam "Telegraph" states that troops, some from the Russian front, are continually going through Aix-La-Chapelle for the west.

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent says the Germans have again closed the frontier. It is probable the week-end will see a large influx of troops into France and Flanders.

GERMAN PLOTS IN CANADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent at Windsor, Ontario, says, since the attempt of Peabody on the Clothing Factory, the police have discovered other plots to dynamite buildings, all attributed to Germans in Detroit.

CANADIAN BRAVERY IN FESTUBERT.

A PRIVATE'S HEROIC LEAD.

HOW THE GERMANS BOLTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 28.

Reuter's special correspondent with Headquarters in France, describing the work of the Canadians, says among the points captured was an orchard in the Festubert region. Attacking at twilight, the men, mostly from Vancouver, immediately met a heavy rifle and machine gun fire from three different directions.

ADVANCE WITHOUT WAVERING.

In spite of gaps they advanced without wavering till they came to a deep creek full ofmud and water, with a thick hedge with only two openings on the other side. The men, cheering, waded through the creek up to the armpits and reached the hedge and then paused.

"BOMB-THROWERS TO GO FIRST."

Captain Morrison shouted. "Lads, we must get through," and was about to lead the way when Private Appleton stopped him saying, "Excuse me, sir, but bomb-throwers should go first." So saying Private Appleton darted through the gap in the hedge, which was so narrow that each man had to follow separately. When the thinned line resumed the advance the Germans bolted to the second trench.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE WEST.

FRENCH AEROPLANE DROPS BOMB ON ZEPPELIN SHEDS.

PARIS, June 29.

A communiqué says with the exception of an artillery duel the day was comparatively quiet everywhere.

A French aeroplane on Sunday morning dropped eight bombs on the zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. An Engine trouble compelled it to descend on the return journey, but it succeeded in reaching Rheinfelden, in Switzerland.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

CREW SAVED.

LONDON, June 28.

The steamer Indrani, six thousand tons, Glasgow for Montreal, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea. The crew were saved.

The U 31 fired two shots across the bows of the Indrani and the crew were given ten minutes to get to the boats.

Members of the crew of the submarine boarded the liner and placed bombs on her and the submarine fired shells until the vessel sank.

Swansea trawlers rescued the crew of forty-five.

The Indrani belonged to the Indra Line, Ltd., Liverpool, and was built in 1912.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

ATTACKED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

LONDON, June 28.

A German submarine attacked a number of small craft off Youghall yesterday, and sank a schooner. The crew were saved.

"GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND,"

REPLY TO COUNT RAVENTLOW.

LONDON, June 28.

A well-known sportsman and a social personage has issued a reply to Count Reventlow's violent articles in the "Tages-Zeitung," declaring that it was not the German people who invented the watchword "Gott strafe England" which merely had a provocative effect on the British.

Count Reventlow in the "Tages-Zeitung" has renewed his attacks on the Government and declares that those who refuse to hate England must be regarded with feelings of contempt and disgust by true Germans.

MUNITIONS BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

LABOUR LEADER'S SUPPORT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 29.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Munitions Bill.

A feature of the debate was the strong support of the Trade Union representatives, who vigorously retorted to the criticisms of the measure by the Socialist, Mr. Snowden.

WORKMEN'S RESOLVE TO H LP.

LONDON, June 28.

A notable contribution to the debate in the House of Commons on the Munitions Bill was made by Mr. John Hodge, the new spokesman of the Labour Party who has taken the place of Mr. Henderson since the latter's promotion to the Ministry.

He emphasised that when they saw the roll of honour of three thousand weekly they would not seek to place any barrier in the way of anything that would reduce that toll. (Cheers.)

If workers had been told the seriousness of the position months ago we should not have been confronted with the present difficulties. (Cheers.) Workers realise now that it was far better to give up their present privileges than to have no liberty under the Germans. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Hobhouse announced that our increased supplies to the Army did not fall far short of the increase effected by France.

EXPLOITING OF FOOD AND COAL.

DRASTIC MEASURES THREATENED.

ROME June 28.

Mr. Runciman has announced that the Government will if necessary take drastic measures to prevent exploiting of food and coal.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, June 26, 8-25 p.m.

The Minister for War has resigned.

HEAVY GUNS FOR BZURA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Various reports credit the Germans with the contemplation of different new enterprises.

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent says that several trains with heavy guns left Essen for the Bzura front in connection with an intended attack on Warsaw.

A Kiel paper states that Austria did not desire to continue after the security of the Carpathians had been attained. The Kaiser insisted. Austria has now used all her reserves, and has no men left in the interior.

GENERAL BOTHA OCCUPIES THREE POSITIONS.

PRETORIA, June 29.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

General Botha, advancing northward in German South-West Africa, has occupied Otjivarango, Okanyande and Waterberg, a hundred miles distant from Grootfontein.

KING OF GREECE CONVALESCENT.

ATHENS, June 29.

The King of the Hellenes is convalescent.

WAR GAZETTEAR.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARMENTIERES.—In France, nine miles north-west of Lille.

FESTUBERT.—In France, three miles north-west of La Bassee.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.—In Germany a town of Wurtemberg, 7 miles west of Tettnang.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AWAITING REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the Government of India had shown themselves quite alive to the possible dangers arising from the presence of enemy aliens in India and had taken very drastic steps in the matter. The Indian authorities were submitting a report which Mr. Chamberlain would wait for before doing anything more. He knew there was keen anxiety in India on this subject but the Government of India was aware of it.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON THE CARSO.

EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

UDINE, June 28.

The Italians advancing on the slopes of the Carso Mountains are encountering extraordinaryy difficulties.

The Carso is a geologieal curiosity with innumerable grottoes, caves, wells and galleries adapted to hidden batteries and concealment of large contingents of troops.

The Austrians have for years been improving on the natural advantages and frequently held great manoeuvres there.

Yet the rapidity of the advance of Italian scouting parties is remarkable.

The Bersaglieri cyclists are especially reckless, riding conquered roads as if on a race track.

One battalion found seven-hundred Austrians holding San Cansiano but the Bersaglieri dismounted, fixed their bayonets and routed the enemy.

INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

CARDINAL GASPARI'S EXPLANATIONS

ROME June 28.

Cardinal Gaspari has given a number of explanations of the Pope's interview with the representative of the "Liberte."

He says that the Pope earnestly wished Italy not to enter the conflict but to accept the concessions offered by Austria so that Italy would not suffer the horrors of war.

He was also preoccupied with the delicate position of the Church when Italy declared war.

Nevertheless now that Italy was at war his Holiness was entirely neutral and Catholics would do their duty according to their consciences.

The Pope did not intend to embarrass the Italian Government.

The Cardinal concluded:—The Pope's interviewer will have the honour to be the last journalist received by the Pope during the war.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major D. P. Shaw, Scottish Rifles.
Captain J. Brown, 6th Scottish Rifles.
Captain C. J. C. Murray, Scottish Rifles.
Captain H. Finegan, Liverpools.
Captain J. F. Lloyd, North Staffords.
Lieutenant F. M. Bentley, Gordons.
Lieutenant A. B. Innes, Gordons.
Lieutenant D. Macbean, Gordons.
Lieutenant P. Keith, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant A. C. Westwood, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant G. McC. Kennedy, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Macdonald, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Prentice, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant E. Ramsthorn, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Wilson, 6th Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. Llarena, unattached.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain E. Ruddock, Worcesters.
Captain G. W. Owen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant B. Ussher, Leinsters.
Lieutenant W. B. Russell, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant N. Beauclerk, Essex.

THE MEXICAN SI[illegible]

A BIG STEP TAKEN BY U. S.

GENERALS HUERTA AND CROZCO ARRESTED.

TO AVERT A NEW REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 28.

A telegram from El Paso says the United States has taken a big step in the Mexican situation by arresting Generals Huerta and Orozco in American territory. Both have been released on heavy bail. It is affirmed that the American Government has thus frustrated the attempt of General Huerta and his associates to launch a new revolution.

The officials hope that a reconciliation is now possible between Generals Carranza and Villa.

It may be recalled that about the 1st of this month, President Wilson issued a warning to Mexico in the form of a statement addressed to the people of the United States. Mexico, the statement ran, is "swept by civil war as by fire," and, while disclaiming any desire to interfere or acquire any Mexican territory it calls upon the Mexican leaders, "within a very short time," to organise a Government with which the Powers of the world can deal, otherwise the United States will be constrained to decide what means it can employ to "help Mexico to save herself and serve her people."

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

REPORTED TO BE FAVOURABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Advices received by the State Department from Berlin indicate that Germany will reply favourably to America's Note.

MR. BRYAN: HERO OF A DEMONSTRATION.

"WAR WITH GERMANY IS IMPOSSIBLE"

NEW YORK, June 26, 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Bryan was the hero of a demonstration under the auspices of the Friends of Peace, presided over by the Socialist Mr. Weissman. It was attended by 15,000 people, mostly German-Americans and by Captains Boyed and Papen, German Attaches and other Germans, as well as Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors. Mr. Bryan on entering was cheered. He beamed on the enthusiasts who shouted "Dree cheers, Bryan, next president. Hoch! Hoch!" The German band began to play "Die Wacht am Rhein" but suddenly broke into "Star Spangled Banner." The chairman welcomed Mr. Bryan into "this German atmosphere."

Mr. Bryan in a speech said his pious wishes for peace had been bitterly attacked in the American papers which had tried to assassinate him. Mr. Bryan refused to support the resolution demanding an embargo on the export of arms.

The meeting was wound up by the chairman shouting "War with Germany is impossible. German-Americans will not permit it."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DEPLORABLE FINANCIAL POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The budget estimate of the Calcutta University for 1915-16 shows estimated receipts of Rs. 13,43,920 and expenditure of Rs. 14,12,773, giving a deficit of nearly Rs. 69,000. On the subject of the deficit the board of accounts presented a Report in the course of which they said: "In our opinion the financial position of the University is deplorable, as it has no funds to meet current expenditure. We suggest that the matter be represented to Government, with a pressing request that they will be so good as to make us a grant to cover the anticipated deficit noted above."

Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant H. E. Class, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant B. F. L. Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Rundle, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Merriles, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant G. J. Atkinson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. Dudley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. Morr[illegible] Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant F. Chilton, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant J. Jordan, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant F. H. Deighton, Scottish Borderers.

...LETTER.

...INANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL POSITION CRITICISED.

THE DROP IN WHEAT PRICES.

MALAY'S RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The feature of our correspondent's letter is his capable and lucid explanation of America's finances before the war, and the effect the crisis has had on her monetary position. The drop in wheat prices, and the Malay rubber industry are also fully dwelt upon.

(From our Correspondent.)

I wonder if it is generally realised what a shock this question of munitions has been to those who thought seriously over the war. It has altered the outlook for most of us. The prophecies I ventured during the winter months, that the result of the war would be in sight by the Autumn, were borne out by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at Manchester. There, the new Minister of Munitions gave it as his deliberate opinion that, but for this shortage of the right ammunition of which the public knew nothing, the Allied troops would have penetrated into Germany by now. However, we are still at the beginning of June and the economic question is dead against Germany, despite the fact that more commodities have managed to pass into the enemy's country than should have been allowed, while the prolonged retention of Belgian and French territory has given the German ample opportunity to feed their soldiers at the expense of their enemies.

QUIET STOCK MARKET.

Extremely quiet business has characterised the Stock Exchange, though the number of bargains recorded day by day has shown some improvement on the almost stagnant record of last week. Such increase as has taken place in dealing has been in African mining shares, notably those of the Eastern Rand, meat shares which shewed some hardening at the commencement of the week, and rubber and oil shares. Gilt edge securities have been colourless and Home Railways decidedly dull with a sharp break in London and Brighton Deferred Stock usually known as "Bertha" in the market; and weakness in Undergrounds. The feature of the week's business, or what one must call a feature in these uneventful times, has been the strength of Moddesfonteins. This popular Kaffir mining share has reached £15 3/8, the highest quotation marked for over twelve years.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

When war first broke out I drew attention to the remarkable change that was likely to come over the world-position of the American money market as a result of the European conflagration. Since then I have drawn attention to the subject on more than once occasion—a subject which must always be studied in connection with the greater elasticity that recent currency reform has given to the trans-Atlantic money market. Most of us have vivid recollections of the American financial crisis eight years ago and the cumbersome difficulty with which it was surmounted. No greater object lesson in the improvement of the position can be given than by comparing what occurred then with the crisis that followed the outbreak of this unprecedented war. The commencement of hostilities was followed by the creation of emergency currency to the extent of five hundred and ninety-six million dollars, partly in notes and partly in loan certificates. Within nine months this emergency currency has been reduced to five million dollars.

AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS.

I am reminded of this by the report in an American journal of an address to California Bankers by one of the greatest authorities on the subject in the United States. This gentleman who holds a great Government position in connection with finance, is very keen on America gradually reducing her position of a great debtor country. The stupendous indebtedness of the United States to Europe at the outbreak of war may be gathered by the fact that the United States owed for loans raised in Europe less than one billion four hundred millions of pounds. Eight hundred millions of this was owing to England, two hundred millions to France, two hundred millions to Germany, and most of the balance to Holland. No wonder New York bankers were so keenly interested in the support of our market. What a terrible scramble might occur in Wall Street as the result of a European crisis under such conditions? But in reckoning the change that has come over the monetary relations of the United States and Europe during the past nine months, perhaps the most striking figures are those of exports over and above merchandise. For the twelve months ended April, 1914, those included sixty millions for interest on floating debts and loans, fifty millions expenditure on tourists, thirty millions remittances to European friends and ten millions for freights. It does not require much thought to appreciate how at least two of these items must have been considerably reduced; though even more striking is the fact that on the eve of war the United States had a balance of current indebtedness to Europe of eleven millions. To-day Europe owes America over ninety millions. It is interesting to speculate on what will be New York's position in the World's money markets, say, twelve months after the war. It is also interesting to ponder over the amount of money that will flow from London and New York to Russia, Belgium, even France; to the Near East and the Far East. Perhaps I must be cautious in my phrases; and point out that I use the word "flow" in the economic and not the physical sense.

DEAR BREAD.

The dear bread question in this country never reached anything like a scare, although a good deal of irresponsible talk to that effect had been advertised abroad by irresponsible writers. What little anxiety there had been is passing away and already a marked reduction in the price of flour has taken place during the past fortnight. Such nervousness as has existed has been confined to women, thoughtless housewives who fear the effects without studying the causes of fluctuating prices. Those who took the trouble to examine beneath the surface felt little alarm. Several circumstances combined to raise the price during the spring. That which emanated from India need not be explained to your readers, though I may mention the welcome fact that the Indian wheat committee has now shewn every willingness to meet buyers on their own terms. There was naturally some anxiety as to the North American crop, but it is now probable that an excellent harvest will be experienced. It is true that June is a critical month, but only really violent weather will upset the excellent prospects. Heavy freights were another adverse factor, but these are coming down. Especially may this be noted in the case of the Argentine. The important question how long the opening up of the Dardanelles will take is still to be solved, but it is borne in mind when considering the price of bread. The drain on the market by heavy buyings on behalf of the French, Belgian and Italian committees has now slackened. All these considerations have caused the holders of the old crops to appreciate the futility of holding out longer for the higher level to which prices had reached.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Last week the favourable attitude of the Indian bazaars was so marked that dealers began to look for some prolongations of activity in the silver market. But it does not seem that there was much depth in the apparent bullishness, for the double dose of sales from here and China seems to have exhausted their absorbing power. By the end of the week the price of the white metal had fallen to 23 5-16d. per oz., but at that figure the market shewed signs of running short. With the opening of a new week enquiries were made on behalf of China, but after a temporary recovery to the extent of 1-16d. per oz. the quotation relapsed into that ruling on Saturday. The shortness of supply continues, indeed it has become so marked that anything like a notable demand must make an important difference in the quotation.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

The reserve of the Bank of England has suffered heavy depletion during the past week, the cause being partly the outflow to the country customary at the end of the month, but chiefly a big export of gold abroad. The total amount of gold that the Bank has lost is £3,094,000 and of this the amount that has gone into country circulation is £813,000. An expansion in the Note circulation by £583,000 makes the total reduction in the "Reserve" no less than £3,677,000. There has been a falling off in public deposits of £335,000, and the market while reducing its indebtedness to the Bank by only £406,000 has suffered a shrinkage of £3,717,000 in its resources. The ratio of the Reserve to the liabilities has fallen 1¼ per cent. to 20¼ per cent.

MALAY RUBBER REPORT.

There has just been issued in London the annual report of the Planters' Association of Malay for the year ended March 31st last; a document most important to those interested in the rubber industry. Of course the facts and figures it contains must be regarded as decidedly official in the widest sense of the word. The number of acres planted during the past five years are interesting; for, whereas they amounted to seventy-one thousand in 1910, and as a result of the boom had run up to one hundred and eighteen thousand the following year, by 1914-15, they had fallen to forty-two thousand. The report points out that although extensions to the six hundred and seventy thousand acres under cultivation are now on a more modest scale, they have by no means come to an end.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

On the question of cost the report is of special interest and should be studied by shareholders who take more than the usual casual interest in their investment. Many of the low costs that are published in annual reports are deceptive to the ordinary reader, there being no standard method for arriving at the deductions and until such a method is formulated, it must always remain difficult for the lay mind to form an opinion. Two years ago in some instances rubber was being produced at 10d. per lb. free on board. This level has in a number of cases been attained by estates of old establishment. Wages reduction and larger crops have been responsible for big yearly reductions in this item by favourably situated estates. But, the report points out that it is easier to reduce costs by a good many pence at two shillings than by a half-penny below the shilling level; and while low records attract attention the great majority of producers at the present moment are unable to produce at anything like these prices.

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the rubber industry in Malay may be gathered from the fact that in 1906 the total production of the country was 430 tons. For the twelve months covered by the report the total amounted to 47,006 tons. Four years ago it was under eleven thousand tons after which it began to jump at over ten thousand tons a year. For the current year an output of 61,800 tons is looked for.

The declaration of war by Italy and prospect of Italian workmen trooping to the colours from various parts of America have not been without their influence on stocks of the places affected. But speaking generally, business men are inclined to regard undue concern over the subject as a "bogey". This is certainly true as regards Argentina, but a good deal of inconvenience must be caused in Brazil where the picking of the coffee berries is about to commence, for it must be remembered that the labour on the coffee plantations is almost entirely Italian.

WOMEN'S DEFENCE CORPS IN MANCHESTER.

Photo by "Central News."

Composed of ladies from Manchester, Sheffield and Stockport, the Womens' Defence Corps spent a week in a combined camp under military conditions at Edale, Derbyshire.

This camp, among the hills of Derbyshire, was the first of its kind. The whole companies were living in army tents, the mornings were spent in signalling lessons, drills, marches, rifle practice etc and the afternoons in recreations of various kinds.

The photo shows an early morning scene.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

INCREASED GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 29.

Before closing the Economic Conference, Sir, Viswesvaraya, in the course of a review of the proceedings said:—"You will be glad to hear that his Highness' Government have made all reasonable financial provision for the State aid required. H. H. the Maharaja has been pleased to authorise me to announce that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum will be available for the next five years for loans and encouragement of industries generally. His Highness has also been very particular that funds should be provided for education to the fullest extent permitted by our resources. As I was leaving Ootacamund to attend a Council meeting at Bangalore for the preparation of our Budget for the coming year, his Highness said to me: "Be sure, and do not stint money for education, and as a result the budget provision for education has been advanced by about 3 lakhs."

NICKEL-PLATING ALUMINIUM

The difficulty of electro-plating aluminium with nickel lies not in devising a suitable electro-chemical process but in securing a coherent deposit, writes the "Electrical Review." An intermediate coating has generally been considered indispensable between aluminium and nickel, and copper, zinc and iron have been proposed and tried in various ways. In the first place, however, a chemically clean surface must be secured on the aluminium and to the well-known difficulty of obtaining this must be attributed failure to secure a deposit which will stand mechanical working. A new process described by MM. Canac and Tassilly before the Societed d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, is claimed to overcome this defect. The aluminium piece to be plated is passed first through a boiling potash bath, then brushed with milk of lime, dipped in a 0.2 per cent. potassium cyanide bath for several minutes, and finally subjected to attack by an iron chloride solution (500 gm. hydrochloric acid, 500 gm. water, 2 gm. iron), till the appearance of the aluminium resembles crystallized tinplate. After each stage in this treatment the work is thoroughly washed in water. The following is found to be a satisfactory nickelling solution:—Water, 1,000 cc.; nickel chloride, 50 gm.; boric acid, 20 gm. Worked at 2.5 volts and 1 ampere per sq. dcm. The deposit obtained is matt-grey on leaving the bath, but easily takes a good polish under the scratch brush. Above all, it is claimed that the coating will stand bending and hammering without peeling or cracking. The reason for the adherence of the deposit appears to lie in the strong reducing action of the nascent hydrogen evolved when the aluminium is plunged in the ferric chloride pickle. Metallic iron is deposited on the aluminium and, though its amount is so small (0.25 to 0.5 gm. per square metre) that it cannot form a continuous intermediate deposit, the iron forms with the aluminium a number of tiny couples favouring attack by the acid pickle. The surface of the aluminium is thus very minutely but very completely pitted so that, besides being deposited on the nearest practicable approach to a chemically pure surface, the nickel coating is actually locked or "rooted" into every part of the aluminium surface, and it is on this mechanical action that the tenacity of the deposit depends. Aluminium thus protected is said to be unaffected by moist air, dilute and boiling soda, acetic acid, sea salt, wines and foodstuffs, and does not permit leakage of petrol. It is recommended as useful for electrical conductors and is claimed to extend greatly the possible applications of aluminium.

TRAGEDY AT JHANSI.

TWO SOWARS RUN AMOK.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED: TWO WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 29.

An unfortunate occurrence is reported from Jhansi where two Sowars of the 8th Cavalry yesterday ran amok shooting four officers and two men before they were themselves shot.

The officers killed were Major M. H. L. Gale, 8th Cavalry, and Captain G. S. Cooper, 5th West Kents and the officers wounded were Lieut. A. P. Courtenay, Indian Army Reserve attached to 8th Cavalry (dangerously) and Captain B. R. Hudson, 8th Cavalry (slightly). The two men shot at belonged to the Royal Field Artillery, one was killed and the other was slightly wounded.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Industrious England.

The "Indian Daily News":—In many callings a period of stagnation must follow the war. At present there is a united effort being made for the purpose of saving the Empire, and where all classes are concerned in this effort, it is not likely that when the tension is relaxed, any particular class will be remembered as having done anything more than its duty. No class will have established a claim to special consideration, where all have been working towards a common object, and the end of the war will certainly not bring on the Millennium for the working classes. It's "Mister Thomas Atkins when the guns begin to play," but it will be plain Tommy again after it is all over. It is therefore encouraging to be told that the high wages that are now earned are not being entirely wasted, and that in the "munitions areas" there has been a very substantial increase in the deposits at the Savings Banks, and even in other banks the deposits have very much increased. "Probably" says a home paper that is not given to sensational statements, "the time is not far distant when those savings will be required." It is not a very consoling outlook; but it is good to be reminded occasionally that the lofty sentiments that are now animating the speeches of public men are not likely to endure, and that once out of the present trouble, we shall lose no time in getting back into the old ruck. A nation, like an individual, feels good when overwhelmed with trouble, but once out of the wood it does not take long for the Devil to reassert himself; and the man with whom we perforce hobnob in adversity is not always a welcome friend in prosperity. We shall come out of it, chastened perhaps for a time, but with human nature still unaltered.

Disaffection in the Punjab.

The present disaffection in parts of the Punjab is a thing of recent growth and of outside development. It has very little connection with the actual state of affairs within the Province, where the people, on the whole, are peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous. Consequently, we find no trace of the trouble in the Administration Report for 1913-14. Its outstanding feature, as of some of the Departmental Reports, is the evidence of the continuous prosperity of the land—the Punjab can no longer be called the "pauper province." We have recently referred to the good administration, but we may give some further indications of it. In spite of the prosperity of the people generally, Indian credit received a shock from which it will take some time to recover owing to the failure of many Indian Banks and the consequent collapse of many Indian Companies. It speaks well, however, for the way in which the co-operative movement in the Punjab has been founded and its growth directed that not a single Co-operative Credit Society or Bank was wrecked. As the Lieutenant-Governor says, it shows the stability of this modern development of village communal life. There is no better proof of economic prosperity of a people than the ease with which the land revenue is collected. During the year under notice the fixed demand for this was Rs. 213 lakhs, of which more than 97 per cent. was collected. There is also in the Punjab a form of land revenue which is called fluctuating which in recent years has shown a tendency to rise inordinately. During the period covered by the Report this rose from Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 110 lakhs. This continuous increase, says the Lieutenant-Governor, is one of the most remarkable features in the land revenue history of the Province. In 1892 the fluctuating land revenue was only one-twentieth of the fixed land revenue; ten years later the proportion had increased to one-ninth; in 1911 it was a quarter, and now it stands at more than a half, all of which has been collected, a fact which bears witness to the leniency of the demand and the efficiency of the collecting agency.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 29.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Friends Union Cricket Club, a two days' fixture for Friday and Saturday last, was abandoned owing to the unplayable condition of the Gymkhana turf which has been reduced to a swamp. Similarly, the Nizam Cricket Club was deprived of the pleasure of meeting the Gymkhana on Monday. The heavy rain, in fact, has destroyed all hope of out-door recreation for the present, and the ablest weather prophet is incompetent to decide when there is a likelihood of a break. On Friday and Saturday next the Gymkhana will try conclusions with the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club.

HEAVY RAIN.

On Sunday the Sassoon Hospital rain gauge registered a rainfall of over two inches. The amount previously recorded was about ten inches so that we had an unprecedented rainfall of over twelve inches in a few days, or almost half the average of the season. This has naturally had the effect of swelling the Mulla-Mulla river which at the Boat Club and at Kirkee has risen picturesquely. The Holkar's Bridge and the Boat Club are still safe from an encroachment of the river, but if it continues to rain as hard as it has done during the last few days, the usual floods on the roads and spaces skirting the stream from Poona to Kirkee may be anticipated. At the Bund end the cataract already presents a magnificent sight.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies is expected in Poona from to-morrow and will be the guest of the Vicar of the Church of the Immaculate Conception during the few hours that he will be here. His Grace will hold a Confirmation Service after which the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be given. His Grace will leave the same night for Bellary.

Dr. SHIKHARE AT POONA.

On Sunday evening, Major Hooton, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Poona, presided at an entertainment organized by Mr. Devadhar, Secretary of the Servants of India Society and of the Seva Sedan, in honour of Dr. R. B. Shikhare, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, upon whom Government recently conferred the title of Rao Bahadur. The entertainment took place in the finished portion of the uncompleted building known as the King Edward Memorial Hospital. A singular feature of the entertainment, one which would have surprised the Westerner, were the intelligent and fluent speeches both in English and Marathi made by several Hindu girls who are training as nurses and midwives under Dr. Shikhare. Major Hooton, of course, made a speech eulogising Dr. Shikhare and the latter replied. A distribution of "pan supari" and a profusion of garlanding terminated a very interesting entertainment at which Mrs. Ranade was conspicuous.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)

POONA, June 28.

Divisional Area Order 427 current is cancelled and the following substituted.

With effect from 1st June 1915 and during the period of the War no claims for late tee charges will be made on Inland State Telegrams tendered on "O.H.M.S." forms and marked ..... "Operations" or "War 1914."

Tests of units of the Divisional Area should be carried out before the 1st December 1915.

2. Brigade Commanders will appoint their own Inspecting Officers.

3. Test messages will be issued to Brigades when received from Army Headquarters.

The Reserve Military Telegraphists serving in British Units in the Bombay Brigade, will be examined in three batches at the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, on the 5th, 6th and 7th July 1915. The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will arrange for the conduct of the examination in communication with the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay.

2. The Brigade Commander will prepare a collective return for the Brigade and forward, at least two days before the date of the examination, to the Postmaster-General, (Telegraph Traffic Branch) Bombay Circle.

The Treasury Officer, Poona is authorised to advance to the Officer Commanding Depot, 7th Hariana Lancers the sum of Rs. 11,180 being an advance for the purchase of grain.

81st Pioneers.—The following appointment is made:—

Captain H. R. Watson to be officiating Double Company Commander vice Major C. R. Scott-Elliot proceeded on Field Service; with effect from 23rd August 1914.

Lt.-Colonel C. F. Wanhill, R.A.M.C., assumed the duties of A.D.M.S. Bombay Brigade with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd June 1915, vice Lt-Colonel H. Fooks, I.M.S.

BRIGADE ORDERS

POONA, June 29.

Officers Commanding Units and Depots in Poona and Kirkee will forward to this Office by 10 a.m. on Monday next, 5th July, a list of all books in their possession whether confidential or otherwise the perty of the 6th (Poona) Divisional Lib

A Medical Board composed as assembled at the Station Hospital, P at 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 28th June to report on such cases as were b before it:—President: Lieut-Colonel Fooks, I.M.S.; Members: Lieut-Colonel Packer, R.A.M.C.; An Officer to be d by the O.C., Station Hospital, Poona.

The Officer Commanding Depot Mahrattas, is authorised to issue a r warrant from Poona to Satara Road and to a sick attendant accompanying Ramjirao Bhousle to his home on sick

The Officer Commanding Depot Mahrattas, is authorised to issue a r warrant from Poona to Satara Road back, to a sick attendant accompan Havildar Dharmajirao More to his home sick leave.

Major C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S., took command of the Station Hospital, Belga on the afternoon of the 26th June 1915

UST VS. CORPORATION.

PAREL ROAD STREET SCHEMES.

CORPORATION'S VIEWS.

second report of the committee ap- by the Corporation by its resolu- the 4th May 1914, to consider the emes submitted by the Bombay City ement Trust regarding the Trust's Road, central, and northern street s, is now ready and copies of the re- ere placed on the table at the Cor- n Meeting on Monday the 28th in-

Committee in their *ad interim* report 20th July 1914, stated with reference Parel Road Central Street Scheme, ey were unable to make any recom- ion in regard thereto, as nothing en before them on which they could opinion as to the desirability of un- ng the scheme in preference to long schemes for the improvement of anitary areas. The Board in- d in their letter of the 10th August that they decided not to press the ation in respect to their representa- n regard to the Parel Road Central Scheme, until the scheme in respect thern section of the road was ready n to deal with. They, however, for- certain statements giving the widths Road at a number of places and f the traffic census taken at differ- ts on the 28th October and 4th r 1914. The Chairman of the Board on the 4th January 1915, for- opies of the excerpts and notes in n with the scheme together with ate of the cost of the two schemes. miasioner had placed before the e reports of the Executive Engi- the Executive Health Officer on schemes, and invited attention to tions suggested by the Excutive in the proposed alignment.

mmittee in their report state as After careful consideration of particulars and making due for the fact that the traffic census at a time when owing to cir- s arising out of the war, the work cks and other places was less normal.

mittee are of opinion that no case made out for undertaking, at the ge of the Trust's operations, the r the widening of Parel Road in to long deferred improvement hich call for urgent attention; of the existing road comprised in l Section Scheme varies from 85'-9" and that of the road in the Northern Section varies " to 78'-6". The Committe are that this width is amply sufficient ffic passing over this road they share the anticipations of tes of the schemes that the traffic ality would be so extensively h the future as to render impera- dening of the road within a short

utset the Committee desire to hat these schemes have been urely and simply with the object ng channels of communication. t at all come under the category are described as ventilation treet schemes designed either partly to remedy the defective of congested portions of the is no doubt true that they happen the unhealthy areas of Guzri d Tulsirampada. But the proposed ment of these areas is merely inci- to the main scheme of road widening. The Committee may point out that Guzri Bazar originally formed part of the scheme for the improvement of East Afripada sent up by the Trust to Government. Owing however to want of funds necessitated by the hypothecation of all the resources of the Trust to street schemes the improvement scheme had to be revised with a view to reducing the cost and that these esti- nates were framed in the year 1913 based on ssumed valuations of the extensive areas f vacant land vesting in the Trust under e different schemes and assumed periods uring which the areas would be leased. It now for consideration whether in con- ence of the war and its after effects the nates should not be modified. The Com- e feel certain that if a revision is rtaken, there would be a material re- on in the amount available for under- g further schemes, They further desire attention to Section 80 of the Bom- mprovement Act under which in the of default by the Board the entire of the Trust developes on the Cor- and they recommend that the Cor- should in view of the altered cir- due to the war call for a re- e estimates. Assuming, however, e of argument that the estimates good, the Committee submit that proposal to apply all the avail- rces to the widening of Parel ls condemned as being but a ration of the misguided policy y the Trust during recent years. the primary object for which this was brought into ex- was the sanitary regenera- he City, it has kept schemes terment of congested areas in the and shown a marked partiality s for the improvement of com- s wholly repugnant to the provi- e statute under which it acts and warranted alike by the state of s and the exigencies of the e City. While the total estimat- he street schemes hitherto under- e Trust aggregates Rs. 5,92,07,000 t schemes estimated to cost only 000 have been so far taken in ugh the crying need of the City rovement. The Committee there- nstrained to call attention once again to the efforts made from time to time impress upon the Trust the necessity for carrying out the improvement of congested slums of Bombay and the disappointing results of all such representations.

LARGE VENTILATION STREETS.

Ever after the creation of the Trust the Corporation repeatedly urged that side by side with large ventilation street schemes contemplated by the legislature the Board should take in hand small improvement schemes by which the most insanitary areas in the City could be gradually removed. Nothing, however, of any importance was done in that direction for several years.

Often and often was it pointed out to the Trust that plague had to be dealt with as endemic in Bombay and that the class of people who suffered most from its ravages should be removed and housed in such a manner that their surroundings could be regularly supervised. Often and often have the Guzri Bazar portion, admittedly an insanitary area, was left out in the revised scheme. As regards Tulsirampada the Committee understand that out of 2,700 one-room tenements 2,300 tenements comply with the 63½deg. rule, the standard for ventilation laid down by the Trust. The Parel Road schemes are therefore purely street schemes and could be justified only on the grounds of exigencies of traffic, whereas the Committee beg to submit that the requirements of traffic by no means call for the widening of Parel Road as contemplated by the schemes which appear to have been based on a fundamental misapprehension as to the volume of traffic that will pass along the road. No doubt, the tendency of traffic will be to increase in proportion to the expansion and prosperity of the City, but against that normal factor of increase have to be set off certain special factors which will divert a considerably large amount of the existing and future traffic along the road to other channels of communication within a very short time. There is now a consensus of opinion and that opinion has been concurred in by the Bombay Development Committee that the industrial development of Bombay in its manifestations of mills, factories, etc., tends naturally towards the area in the north-eastern corner of the island and extending into Salsette and the Development Committee rightly recommend that all offensive trades and other factories and large industries should be restricted, in future, to that area. With the location of these undertakings in the north-east, and the transference of the Cotton Green to Sewri, the trafic passing along Parel Road will be greatly diminished. The tendency naturally will be to use the direct route to the Causeway at Sion, Frere Road and Reay Road the last two roads having now been, connected by a 90 feet road to which the stream of traffic will continue to be diverted. The amount of traffic will be further reduced by the Harbour Branch Railway which will carry a large quantity of shipment to the docks, and it seems to the Committee unreasonable to assume that this marked diminution of traffic will be more than counterbalanced by the increase in cross traffic from the east. No doubt, there will be a gradual increase in motor-car traffic and the ardent advocates of speedy locomotion will not be satisfied with the existing width of the road. This consideration, however, cannot at all justify the heavy financial outlay and the grievous sacrifice of other vital interests of the City involved in the schemes under discussion. The Committee therefore hope that a width of 80 feet for this road will be considered sufficient. The width of the road is however less than 80 feet in certain place, and the Committee recommend that steps may be taken to secure an uniform width of 80 feet all along this road.

Further, the Committee would point out that the legislature has deliberately provided a distinct mode of procedure for dealing with cases such as this in which the necessity for improvement is not pressing but in regard to which it may be deemed expedient to provide for the future without recourse to the expensive procedure of the ordinary, Street Schemes. That procedure has been embodied in Section 32A of the Trust Act, which was introduced in the Act when it was amended by Bombay Act No. I of 1913. Under this Section the Board has been empowered to make deferred Street Scheme for the widening of streets in respect of which it is not considered expedient to immediately acquire properties lying within the proposed lines.

TRUST'S POLICY CRITICISED.

The Committee are emphatically of opinion that if it is at all deemed desirable to provide at this juncture for the ultimate needs of traffic along Parel Road, the Trust should proceed under this section and they recommend that, as an illustration of the manner in which slum improvement is now proposed to be neglected, the attention of Government may be drawn to the fact that instead of proceeding under this section so as to conserve its resources for improvement schemes, the Trust Board persists in the ppolicy of hypothecating all its resources to costly road schemes.

It has been repeatedly urged that the cost of acquisition in such cases is almost doubled within 20 to 30 years. The Committee do not anticipate that the difference in the cost of acquisition under deferred Street Schemes as compared with that under ordinary Street Schemes will be so great, but even assuming for the sake of argument that the cost will be doubled within 30 years, the incidence of the burden of expenditure to the City will not be excessive and certainly not so iniquitous and oppressive as it would be now. It is a burden which may well be transferred to the next generation for whose benefit the present heavily taxed generation has cheerfully undergone and is undergoing enormous sacrifices and in no department more strikingly than in that of providing channels of communication and other schemes for the improvement and expansion of the City.

The most fatal objection, however, to the Schemes is that they would absorb altogether all the available resources at the disposal of the Trust while grossly insanitary areas have been clamouring for improvement. The latest forecast of the Trust's finances shows that the present value of the available resources aggregates 90 lakhs, which is the measure of the extent to which the Trust can undertake losing schemes outside their present sanctioned programme. It is on the strength of this margin that the schemes under reference, involving a loss of which the present value has been estimated at Rs. 87,71,600, are proposed to be launched, leaving absolutely no margin to draw upon for any improvement scheme. The Committee may point out Corporation and the public complained that the Trust Board have turned a deaf ear to this most urgent and pressing demand of the City. The latest report of the Health Officer once more echoes this bitter complaint.

TRUST'S CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

No more indictments are needed to show How disproportionate is the attention Board in respect of slum improvement This neglect appears all the more appalling when the relative advantages of the street schemes and the improvement schemes already carried out by the Trust are compared with the cost entailed in respect of each of the two sets of schemes. The present value of loss on improvement schemes is estimated at Rs. 77,72,000 against Rs. 2,35,48,000, the estimated present value of loss on street schemes. If the loss on account of the Parel Road Schemes is included, the estimated present value of loss on street schemes would be Rs. 3,20,00,000. how culpable has been the neglect of the bestowed on these two methods of improvement and how enormous is the burden thrown on the City in respect of improvement of roads will be still better realized when it is remembered that in addition to the amounts spent by the Trust on the construction of new roads and improvements of existing roads, the Corporation have been spending annually nearly Rs.. 10 lakhs on the same purpose. Their annual budget provisions for street improvement vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 lakhs and they have to set aside Rs. 4 lakhs every year for interest and sinking fund charges in respect of loans already raised for the purpose of road widening and provision of improved communications. How baneful in its consequences has been this disparity may be seen from the statements of mortality in the different sections of the City comprising the insanitary areas in respect of which representations have been made to the Trust, pestilential areas through which disease radiates and vitiates the entire health conditions of the City, areas for the improvement of which the Trust was primarily constituted. In the report abovementioned the Health Officer emphatically pronounces his opinion that a large number of live could have been saved if the improvement of these areas had been undertaken by the Trust.

It will be within the recollection of the Corporation that Section 23 of the Trust Act rendered it obligatory on the Board to take into their consideration representations duly made to them for the improvement of insanitary areas and to forthwith proceed to execute improvement schemes if they were satisfied of the truth of the representations and of the sufficiency of their resources to undertake the schemes. The Board however ignored their obligations expressly imposed upon them by the legislature and shelved for several years official representations made to them for improvement schemes. When the Act was under amendment in the year 1912, they represented that this provision unduly hampered them and they asked that discretion in the matter of relative urgency of the schemes should be vested in the Board. It was therefore proposed that a proviso be added to the Section giving the Board the liberty to postpone making a scheme for the improvement of such areas until such time as they may deem expedient if they were satisfied that it was inexpedient forthwith to proceed to make such schemes. When the Amending Bill was referred to the Corporation, they submitted to Government that the objections which they had to the proposal to do away with the compulsion put on the Board under the Section would be obviated *only if the constitution of the Board was revised and the City's representation on it was strengthened as already suggested*, and they asked that under the proposed addendum to the section *the Board should be required to put on record the reasons for which they decided to defer schemes for the improvement of represented area*. This last suggestion was accepted by Government, but the constitution of the Board has remained untouched.

TRUST'S FAILURE.

It will be seen that even the amended section does not absolve the Board from the obligation to "take such representation into their consideration," and that it merely allows them the discretion to postpone improvement schemes if deemed expedient, subject to the understanding that they should put on record the reasons for which they arrive at such a decision. The Board have, however, failed upto the present moment to comply with the provisions of this section and have not recorded any reasons for shelving the proposed schemes. Under the amended section the Corporation have the right to appeal to Government if the Board put off schemes for the improvement of represented areas on impeachable grounds. But by ignoring their obligation to record the reasons for postponing the proposed improvement the Board have deprived the Corporation of their right of appeal. The Committee submit that the Corporation should enter their emphatic protest against such a procedure being followed by the Board in defiance of the express provisions of the law.

Not only have the Board ignored the provisions of the law in respect of improvement schemes, but they have also discarded the provisions of Section 32A of the Trust Act in respect of deferred street schemes. which was, as has been already pointed out, deliberately incorporated in the year 1912 so as to save the present generation of tax-payers from the crushing burden of schemes for the widening of streets in regard to which immediate acquisition of properties is not necessary. The Committee submit that the Corporation should take this opportunity of entering their protest against this default also.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATION ON TRUST'S BOARD.

The Committee further beg to recommend that the Corporation should respectfully represent to Government that this neglect on the part of the Trust Board once again emphasizes the necessity for amending the constitution of the Board so as to strengthen the City's representation on it. The Corporation have repeatedly urged that they should have a larger representation on the Board, commensurate with the financial liability thrown on them. Over and over again the representatives of the Corporation have found themselves in a hopeless minority when important questions concerning the policy of the Trust are considered by the Board. Over and over again have they made united and strenuous efforts to induce the Board to undertake the work of slum improvements, but in vain. The Committee, therefore, think that the need for a more direct and adequate representation of the Corporation on the Board should be once again pressingly represented to Government.

It has been urged in defence of this neglect of duty that experience demands a modification in the Trust's system of slum improvement; that if the method adopted by the Trust in respect of improvement schemes already carried out were to be followed in respect of schemes for the improvement of other areas, which, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Orr's calculations, cover about 1,200 acres, the cost of dealing with all the slums of the city would amount to 15 crores of rupees at the estimated rate of 1.25 lakhs per acre, and involved, it is proposed in future to proceed in respect of improvement schemes on the lines of what is known as the Birmingham system, the essence of which is to throw the whole cost of improvement on the owners of properties; that an experiment is now being carried out on those lines at Undria Street, and that if that proves a success other slums would be tackled on the same lines. The Committee do not desire at this stage to enter upon an examination of the two systems. They only wish to point out that the estimate of 1.25 lakhs per acre for slum improvement seems excessive compared with the actuals for the improvement of 177 acres comprised in the schemes already undertaken which give an average of 66 lakhs per acre. Assuming, however, that the enhanced estimate is correct, the Committee beg to submit that the Trust Board are not bound to proceed on the lines of wholesale acquisition and demolition. It is as it always was, perfectly open to them to carry out the improvement of congested areas on the lines of the Undria Street Scheme.

COSTLY STREET SCHEMES CONDEMNED.

When the Corporation were invited in the year 1908 to offer their views on the subject of the development of Bombay they had placed schemes for the removal of insanitary areas and abatement of overcrowding in the forefront of the programme, giving a subordinate place to schemes for improved channels of communications (*vide* President's letter to Government, No. 4704, dated the 27th October 1908). Once again, in connection with the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme the Corporation emphasized that view and protested against that very costly street scheme being carried out to the detriment of improvement schemes. It was however represented at that time that as Government had then undertaken to secure for the Trust an annual subsidy of Rs. 4½ lakhs, the work of improvement of insanitary areas would no longer be deferred.

The promised assistance has not, however, yet been forthcoming. A Bill was, no doubt, introduced some time ago in the Legislative Council further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act so as to legalize the levy of a surtax on transfers of land and house property in the Town and Island of Bombay with a view to assigning the special revenue to the Trust. As, however, this Bill completely ignored the original understanding as to the extent of the City's obligations towards financing the Trust and the basis of the recent revision of the financial provisions of the Trust Act and the specific understanding as to the source from which additional revenue for strengthening the financial position of the Trust should be derived, the Corporation had to enter their emphatic protest against that Bill. The matter is still under the consideration of Government and it is not unlikely that the settlement of that vexed question will take a long time yet. This being the situation, the Committee are of opinion that the Board should suspend for a time the widening of Parel Road and that they should, in the meanwhile apply their available resources to the improvement of a few at least of the several insanitary areas brought to their notice nearly a decade ago or of such other areas as the Board may consider advisable or expedient to deal with immediately, deferring street schemes until the health of the City has been materially improved.

It will perhaps be urged that the Parel Road forms part of a settled scheme for the Eastern Avenue and that the enormous expenditure already incurred on the northern and southern sections of that avenue would be practically thrown away if this central portion were to be kept in its present condition for several years. The Committee desire to point out that even the Improvement Trust Board have not thought it necessary that the different sections of this avenue should have a uniform width. On the north the prescribed width is 153 feet, in the centre it is proposed to be 120 feet and for the south it is only 100 feet. It will not therefore matter much if the central section is 20 feet narrower instead of being 20 feet wider than the southern section, as has been proposed, especially in view of the fact that the traffic in this portion is likely to be considerably diminished as pointed out in paragraph 5 of this report. Even if considerations of uniformity or symmetry or of convenience and comfort demand a widening of this section, surely it is not too much to ask that the vital interests of the City, the health and lives of thousands of people should not be so persistently sacrificed on the altar of the Eastern Avenue.

The report has been signed by the following members of the Committee:—

Phiroze C. Sethna; Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia; S. S. Batliwala; K. E. Dadachanji; Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Bhalchandra Krishna; P. M. Mehta; and Munmohandass Ramji, nda Mr. Wacha.

MR. WACHA'S MINUTE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has appended the following minute to the above report:—

While I cordially subscribe to each and every argument urged by the Committee in support of the opinion invited by Government I cannot refrain from embracing this opportunity to forcibly express my conviction that even a greater culprit than the Board of the Improvement Trust, who are very properly indicated in this report, is the Government of Bombay. It is this responsible Government—responsible in the last degree for the health of the 10 lakhs of the City—which by its continued indifference or neglect or apathy, in spite of the emphatic protests supported by irrefragable arguments contained in the several representations made to it from time to time from 1901, stands to-day answerable at the bar of public opinion.

It has absolutely shut its eyes and stuffed its ears with cotton to the many sins of omission and commission prepetrated by this monster of the Bombay Improvement Trust. It is a monster of Government's own creation which was hurriedly given birth in face of the earnest appeals of the Corporation as representing the Bombay public and the Corporation had very serious objections to several of the provisions in the Bill. I was one of the minority of the Corporation of 1897-98, who had opposed the creation of this Trust (see the Minute of Dissent of the minority in the records) and suggested that the urgent sanitary improvement of the City ought to be rightly and properly entrusted to the Corporation alone which was the most competent body for the work. The whole Bill was never considered deliberately. It was exceedingly hastily ill-prepared and moreover the public were never taken into confidence. Even the Corporation was only partially confided with its intentions, and when the financial provisions were asked for the Government of the day absolutely withheld them, under the guidance and hollow pretexts of the leading sponsor of the Bill. Its passage through the Legislative Council was also very hurried and the leading non-official members, specially Sir P. M. Mehta, took serious objections to several aspects of the so-called urgent measure. We are now reaping the evil harvest of that Act. They actually sowed the wind and poor Bombay is now reaping the whirlwind through this precious Trust. It is of no use iterating the many unsatisfactory phases of its administration sanitarily, financially and ethically, and the latest specimen of the former too may be seen fully in this Committee's report. While as a specimen of its latest ethics I may refer to the Samson episode which has set all Bombay by the ear and made the Improvement Trust a by-word of scandal. I have been a member of the Trust Board ever since its establishment (1898) along with the other three representatives of the Corporation. Had I the leisure I could write a thick volume of the scores of failures in the administration of the Improvement Trust; the autocracy of its successive Chairmen and notably that of the present incumbent. Heavy indictments could be brought against the executive alone whose administration must be pronounced, if investigated by an impartial tribunal, as a costly failure.

Some years ago, however, I had circulated among members of the Corporation a summary of the principal failures, not to use a stronger word, namely, its disregard of the provisions of the Trust regarding the fundamental object for which it was created, namely, the improvement of the scores of plague centres from Colaba to Mahim. I then expressed my conviction that those slums could not be sanitarily improved, as all well-wishers keenly desire, till this reactionary Trust—which has been improving backward—was buried for ever, and on its debris was created a new organization, well considered, well digested, and well planned. My own suggestion was to empower the Corporation to do all those duties and functions which have been entrusted to this body. A separate Standing Committee, as they have in the London County Council, with requisite powers, well guarded, was essential. But whatever the form of the new organization, I repeat once more, that it was high time that this obnoxious Trust, which stinks abominably in the nostrils of every Indian citizen of Bombay, whether enlightened or unenlightened, should be knocked on the head. It has almost wholly failed in the principal duty which was entrusted to it and I am prepared to write a suitable epitaph on its tomb which would serve as a reminder to posterity what its character was and what precious little good it did by way of sanitation and how crores of rupees were recklessly wasted on those broad roads and avenues which were on its shallow brain.

Its whole constitution is opposed to the best sanitary welfare of the large and growing population. Unless public opinion, so dead at present, and public spirit which is slowly decaying and dying, are galvanized again into life and vigorously roused I for one despair of any sanitary reform of the hundred slums which are growing from bad to worse since the date of the outbreak of the plague. The avalanche of well informed and enlightened public opinion must now be borne on the Government which is the greatest sinner. Bombay will cry in the wilderness if it would not stir itself at the present psychological hour in its sanitary destiny. A lustration must be performed after the manner of the lustration in ancient political Rome.

So embittered I am with the operations of this ill-organized and ill-administered Trust that I cannot but write feelingly on this subject so vital to the sanitary welfare of the City. The more this hideous monster is allowed to continue and indulge like the prodigal rake in its mad course touching wide roads and avenues the greater will be the parlous situation of the City. I tremble to think what a grave peril may overwhelm it in case. God forbid, another era of epidemic like that of 1897 breaks again of which there is every probability. Wide roads and avennes and the beautifying of Bombay are all well. But these must be subordinated to the fundamental object of clearing the slums at all reasonable cost and hazard. These wide roads and avenues must wait for many years more. No reason for their urgency has been shown and it cannot be shown.

I feel that my time is nearing and in due course I shall be gathered to my ancestors and I think that I would be giving a rude shock to my fellow citizens if I omitted the present opportunity to say what I have to say about this Black Monster of the Improvement Trust.

THE KHOND...

STORY OF ATTACK O... DASPALLA RAJ PALACE.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Mr. J. F. Gruning, Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, was engaged yesterday in hearing the appeal in the case which arose out of the Daspalla rising. The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das appeared on behalf of the appellant Baisnab Charan Deo.

In this case 110 persons, mostly Khonds, were charged before Mr. L. T. R. Lucas with murder and conspiring to wage war against the Daspalla Raj and conspiring to murder the Dewan of that State. Mr. Lucas convicted all of them and sentenced sixteen accused to death, fifteen to transportation (some for life and others for shorter periods) and seventy-nine to various terms of imprisonment.

Baisnab Deo was the cousin of the late Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj who had no male issue, but who had some time before his death adopted Gopal Chunder, the second son of his eldest daughter. Baisnab knew his claim was going to be overlooked and he collected some Khonds, a jungle tribe and asked them to help him to become the chief after the Raja's death. The Raja died on the 11th December 1913. On the night of the Sradh ceremony Baisnab visited the Khonds at Kadamsagar and reminded them of their old promise of upholding him.

PLOT TO MURDER STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

In May 1914, the orders of the Government recognizing the minor as the Chief of Daspalla Raj were received. After this, a plot alleged to be under the instigation of Baisnab to kill Bhagrathi, the Superintendent of the State, was suddenly brought to light and the ringleaders were arrested. The Khonds then came out with guns, swords, battle-axes and bows and arrows and encamped at Waldikhal to kill Bhagrathi who was believed to be the main obstacle in their way.

On 10th October 1914, Nityanand Deo Babaji and six others of the Dewan's party went to interview the rebels at Haldi Khal. Four of them were murdered by the Khonds and Babaji was wounded with an arrow. An attack on the Raj palace was feared and police help from Angul and neighbouring States was asked for. At Bamatola the rebels captured a head constable and two Mahajans were put to death. They raided the surrounding country, looted several shops at Parna village, resisted the Angul Police and stopped the daks.

ATTACK ON THE PALACE.

On the 15th October they broke open the jail, released their comrades and looted the jail clothes and warders' uniforms. On the 18th they went to the palace, caught the State Nazir and put him to death, set fire to a portion of the palace. The timely arrival of the Commissioner of Cuttack with a party of armed police saved the situation and 72 arrests were made and subsequently the others were arrested in connection with murders at Brinitola and of the Nazir.

The accused are divided into six batches and judgment is reserved.

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[redacted]ESTUBERT

[redacted] BRAVE DEEDS.

[redacted]HE VALUE OF YOUNG OFFICERS.

ARMY'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. John Muchan, writing to "The Times", from British Headquarters on May 28, says.—

Flanders just now is full of strange transformations. The children set the key. One hour you will find them in a pleasant old church, sitting with solemn self-control under the tutelage of the priest, and the next they are besetting your car, clamouring with impish persistence for souvenirs. One day you meet weary and dusty men returning from the trenches after a heavy fight; and two days later you find the same men washed and shaven and good humoured, taking their ease among the lush Flemish meadows. And there is, of course, the profounder transformation of which I have already written, and which is the result of the mere fact of war. A grimy private from whom I asked the way answered in the familiar accents of Oxford. I met two men, fresh from the last Ypres battle and full of intelligent professional interest, who told me they had been London shopwalkers.

But the change seems to me most marked in the Scots. The kilt as worn to-day has always to my eyes a formal and modern look, suggestive less of Rob Roy than of the Prince Consort. But watch this company of Camerons returning from a route march The famous red tartans of Quatre Bras are stained and faded, the bonnet has a jaunty air, the men have a long loping stride. They might be their 17th century forbears, slipping on a moonlight night through the Lochaber Passes. Here is a battalion from the Borders. The ordinary Borderer in peace time looks like anybody else, but these men seem suddenly to have remembered their ancestry. They have the lean strength, the pale adventurous eye of the old Debatable Land.

THE FESTUBERT "EPISODE."

To-day I have seen many of the battalions who were engaged in the Festubert battle a fortnight ago. It is hard to know how to name the battles of this war, for often the battlefield is a whole countryside, or the whole length of a river. But in this case we are dealing with a small front, and the action may correctly be named after the point from which we started. In South Africa, looking at the casualties and the numbers engaged, it would have been a major battle; but in this campaign it ranks only as an episode, one link in the long-drawn chain of the Allied attack.

The main details are simple. Late on the night of Saturday, May 15, we made preparations for an advance against the bulge of the German lines which lies between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy. On Sunday morning our right advanced more than a mile. The German trenches here are curiously complicated, as we reached what was their main communication trench near the Rue d'Ouvert. Our centre also advanced some distance from La Quinque Rue, but our left was held up. That night, and on the Monday night following, we fought for the communication trench, and endeavoured to disentangle our left from the network of German *fortins*. The fighting is still going on, and it is well to be clear as to its exact nature.

We have not only pushed the German front back for a mile or so, but we have made that front assume the character of a string of beads. Each one of these beads is a fortress, which enfilades any further advance, so that it must be destroyed before a connected forward movement is possible. That is what we are busy at just now; that is what the French are doing in the Arras district; that is the chief characteristic of the present phase of the war in the West. All these thrusts of the Allies, small and great, endanger the enemy's lateral communications, so that he is less able to pass reserves quickly to a threatened part of his front.

BOMB-THROWING EXPLOITS.

It is right that people at home should have to wait a little before they get a detailed account of operations which are not yet concluded. But it is also right that the exploits of battalions should be made known as soon as possible, for they are mighty aids to recruiting in the different localities and they are an invaluable incentive to the New Armies.

Take, first, the right of our advance on Sunday, May 16—the most successful part. The battalions which carried out this attack held firmly to the trenches they had won. The country was dead flat and seamed with water-courses, and it was very difficult to find the points indicated by our air reconnaissance. The enemy attempted to make a barrage of fire behind us, so that it was a perilous business to get up reserves of men and munitions. Our supports in the trenches had to sit still during hours of shelling—the most difficult of duties in war. Happily, the rain on the Monday and the marshy ground to some extent nullified the effect of the cannonade. Shells often sank into the earth without bursting.

Bombing played a large part in the attack, for it was the only way to clear the trenches. The chief exploits of our recent fighting have been amongst the grenade throwers. For example, Company Sergeant-Major Barter, of the Welsh Fusiliers, went out on the right of the attack on the 16th with seven men. He cleared with bombs and occupied 500 yards of German trenches, out 11 mines, and captured 102 prisoners, including three officers. There is an exploit which it would be hard to parallel. Not less gallant was Private Hardly, of the Queen's, who was badly wounded in the left arm (he was a lef-handed man), but continued throwing bombs with his right till he was shot dead. There was also Second-Lieutenant Hassell, of the South Staffords, who had charge of a grenadier company, and went back himself under a deadly fire to get more bombs.

A Territorial battalion, the 8th Royal Scots, was brought into the firing line after the first hour, and kept its place to the end in the thickest of the fighting. Its heroic commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Brook, was killed by shell on the third day of the battle, as were Lieutenant-Colonel Gabbett, of the Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bottomley, of the Queen's.

In the centre the attack was pushed in from the Rue du Bois on the Sunday morning. It advanced past the Rue de Caillaux, and then was held up for a time by machine-gun fire on the flank. Reinforcements enabled the attack to proceed, and brilliant work was done by the bombers of the Grenadier Guards.

In this part of the battle a company of the Scots Guards, with two officers, got too far ahead and were cut off. The remnants of two Canadian battalions, it will be remembered, remained in St. Julien in the Second Battle of Ypres, and died to a man. Even so was the stand of the Scots Guards. For them, as for the steel circle around the King at Flodden, there could be no retreat. When, some days later we took the place we found the Guards lying on the field of honour with swathes of the enemy's dead around them. The history of war can show no more noble ending.

THE DITCH OF DEATH.

On the Monday evening a further advance was made by our right It was a night of black darkness, where a man could not see 10 before him. The heaviest fighting fell to the 4th Camerons—men from Skye and the Outer Islands and the Inverness-shire glens—who had a higher proportion of Gaelic speakers than probably any battalion in the Service. Their advance began at 7.30 p.m., and presently they found themselves faced by a deep ditch, which could not be jumped. Some swam it, some got over on planks left by the Germans, and all the while they were heavily shelled from some houses on their left. One company lost direction altogether, another company on the right was virtually wiped out, losing all its officers, but one company struggled on and took the furthest back German communication trench. It was Sedgemoor over again, where the appearance of an unexpected stream threw out, a whole movement.

About 9 p.m. the advanced company was in a desperate position, with both its flanks in the air and no bombs. About midnight two platoons were moved up in support, but no machine guns could get across the stream, and the Germans from left and right were bombing the trench, while their maxim and rifle fire "watered" all the hinterland.

In the small hours, seeing that the position was hopeless, the commanding officer ordered a retirement. It was no light task, for the parapet behind was high, there were no communication trenches (since the trench was itself a communication trench), and the whole zone was swept by fire. Some of the company pulled up the coverings of the ditches which ran across the trench and crawled down them. One officer managed to slither over a panapet with his men and got them away in safety. Many of the Camerons were deerstalkers, skilled in finding cover, and this may account for the comparative success of one of the most difficult withdrawals that ever fell to the lot of British soldiers.

As it was, the battalion was reduced to half its strength. Its gallant commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, was killed and 12 other officers. Some were drowned in the ditches. When the men returned they were mud from head to foot.

The doings of Sergeant-Major Ross should not be forgotten. He, when his company had lost all its officers, took command and brought back the remnants.

WORK OF VITAL SERVICES.

The kind of fighting we are now engaged in, with its constant enfilading by isolated enemy *fortins*, bring certain services into special prominence. The chief of these is adequate reconnaissance—the need of heavy artillery being taken for granted. Air reconnaissance gives much, but it cannot give everything; it cannot, for example tell us the depth and nature of a stream, or what farms have been turned into fortresses. Yet, unless we know such things, we shall court disaster in any attack, especially if it is delivered in the darkness. Our scouts worked wonderfully, and special mention should be made of a Birmingham man, Sergeant Heath, of the Warwicks.

Then the preparatory work of the Royal Engineers is of vital importance. Few people realize the part they play in the preliminaries of an attack. They have to arrange for cover, communication, bridging, and a host of other matters. They frequently reconnoitre ground—even enemy's ground before infantry advance. At Festubert the engineers work hard the whole of Sunday afternoon and night, and without their skilled aid no comprehensive attack is possible. They work all the time, let it be remembered, under the enemy's fire.

Another vital service in this kind of war is that of the signallrs. Against a front held in pockets any advance must keep in very close touch with battalion headquarters. This work was admirably performed. For example, on the Sunday morning, three minutes after the Queen's reached their ultimate point they had a line of communication established behind them. It is not an easy service. It takes a stout heart to go out, find where a line is broken, and mend it—all under heavy fire. In this connexion the work of Sergeant Cox, of the Queen's, deserves to be put on record.

Brilliant, too, was the work done by the stretcher-bearers. Private Williamson, of the Queen's, under machine-gun and shell fire, carried back wounded, and when it seemed impossible for him to return he refused to take cover and went back to the firing line. Similar feats were performed by Corporal Tilson, of the Warwicks, and by Corporal Coleman, of the Border Regiment. The latter, although the Colonel's servant and exempt from this duty, brought back no fewer than 50 men.

Another lesson of the war in its present phase is the value of young officers. All the battalions engaged on our right at Festubert, except the Territorials, had been fighting since October. All were in the First Battle of Ypres, where they had desperate losses. All have had to be constantly renewed by drafts, and the officers are a young entry. It sounds a risky arrangement, but it works perfectly.

These young men are popular, keen, and highly competent. It might conceivably be different if we were fighting the old-fashioned kind of manoeuvre battle, but in this war the young officer has abundantly justified himself. Perhaps the explanation is that the whole conditions are so novel that every man has to learn them from the beginning, and the officer of half a year's service has as much relevant experience as a veteran with a dozen medals, while he has the extra assets of youth and optimism.

OPTIMISM OF THE ARMY.

The impression left upon me after visiting many battalions at the front is one of strenuous optimism and unshaken confidence. Some of the men are very weary; many are rightly and properly home-sick and fight all the better for having much to love, but all—even the remnants three days out of a desperate battle—are optimistic. It is the right kind of optimism, too, the kind which is more merciless than any pessimism, for it knows the difficulties far better than critics at home, but is perfectly resolved upon victory. Our countrymen have rarely any passion for fighting for its own sake, but they have a passion for finishing a job, and on that they will never weaken.

Let me record another impression, the most vivid of all. Flanders is no longer a foreign country. It seems far more one's own land than England, from which most of one's friends are absent. Here you realize that you are living, not with a British Army, but with the British nation, with all that is best in all the ranks of our manhood. And such a nation! It is something to be humbly and thankfully proud of, for it has found its soul and recovered its heritage.

BOUND FOR THE DARDANELLES.

Photo by Central News.

Baggage wagon with Indian troops, baggage proceeding to embarking point. In the foreground are Indians with goats for food.

NATIONAL NECESSITY.

MR. ASQUITH AND NON-PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Prime Minister to the Liberal Chief Whip:—

May 28, 1915.

My dear Gulland,—The Government of which I have been the head for more than seven years has been reconstructed on a new basis. It has hitherto been recruited entirely from among members of our own party. In its altered form it contains representatives of the regular Opposition and of the Labour Party. It was my wish, which for reasons I fully understand has not been realized, that our Irish Nationalist friends also should have participated in it.

The transformation implies a temporary abondonment of the system of party Government which has ever since 1832 dominated our political arrangements, and which I hold to be under normal conditions the best adapted to our national requirements.

It is natural that such a sudden and fundamental upheaval of our traditional practice should create astonishment, and even arouse misgiving, among a large number of those upon whose loyal devotion and strenuous efforts I, like my predecessors in the leadership of the Liberal Party for generations past, have always relied.

There is one reason, and one only, which could justify or explains such a new departure: a clear and urgent case of national necessity. It was only because the conviction was forced upon me that a non-party Government would prove the most efficient instrument for the successful prosecution of the war that I have taken a step which has caused me infinite personal pain.

I cannot, in the public interest, enter at present into any details, and I must ask my friends to rely for the moment on my judgment.

Meanwhile, the pursuit of our special aims in the sphere of domestic politics is not abandoned but suspended; and when the national cause has been vindicated against the enemy, we shall take up again the unfinished tasks to which the Liberal Party has set its hand—Yours very faithfully,

H. H. ASQUITH.

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When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving-power" essential to success.

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Thus, **Sir H. Hesketh Bell**, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Isles, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating tropical climate there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

As the President of the Indian Medical Board, **Sir Havelock Charles**, points out: "While in the temperate zone a great strain of work may be endured without impairment of power, in the tropics the powers of resistance are greatly lowered, and eventually, in the predisposed, the nerve break-down called Neurasthenia ensues."

Whether or not you are predisposed to Neurasthenia, you will certainly benefit by taking Sanatogen, especially at this time of the year when the excessive heat throws an extra strain on the system. Thus, the **Wife of Mr. Justice Kensington** writes: "In the great heat of Lahore, where it is especially trying, Mr. Kensington and I have taken Sanatogen, and we have both found it a wonderful reviver and nerve-tonic."

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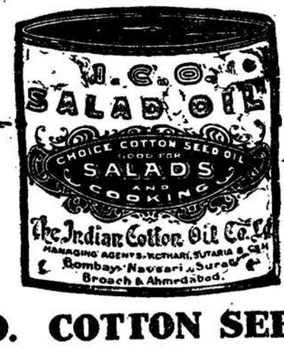

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REMEMBER LISSA

ITALY'S GAGE OF SEA-BATTLE.

POLA'S VON TIRPITZ DECLINES TO COME OUT.

The Italian navy is busy carrying the war into the enemy's Dalmatian ports, writes Mr. Martin H. Donhoe in a message to the "Daily Chronicle" from Northern Italy:

A powerful squadron, composed of some of the finest ships of our Ally's fleet at daylight yesterday appeared off the Dalmatian littoral. Some of the enemy's cruiser scouts and destroyers were sighted, but these at once scuttled into shelter behind the guns and mines of frowning Pola.

The main body of the Austrian fleet, including some of their most powerful ships are sheltering here. In vain the Italians threw down the gage of battle—no Austrian naval knight would deign to pick it up.

"COME OUT AND FIGHT!
WE ARE WAITING FOR YOU!"

signalled King Victor's fleet by Marconigram; but taunt and jibe were equally unawaling. The Austrian admiral—who, after all, has historic precedent in the discreet valour of the German high seas beet at Kiel—preferred to lie low and keep his guns silent.

"REMEMBER LISSA!"

Towards evening, none of the enemy's ships having been found, the Italian squadron turned its attention to the Island of Lissa. That and the larger Isle of Curzola are two important bases of the Dalmatian Archipelago, south of Spalato.

Here the Italians had things practically all their own way. Their coming had evidently been radiographed far and wide, and both the roadsteads had been hastily abandoned by the enemy's light craft.

Lissa was bombarded last November by the French fleet; yesterday the Italians opened fire on it anew, destroying the semaphore and wireless installation, and then moved on to Curzola, where the arsenal and stores were speedily rendered useless by the fire of the Italian guns.

(Lissa is an outlying island of the Dalmatian group off the Austrian coast, almost in Mid Adriatic. Its area is 40 sqare miles; population 10,000. It was off Lissa, that the Austrians heavily defeated the Italians in the great sea battle of July, 1886. The war cry of the Italian navy men in the present war is "Remember the dead at Lissa!")

GATES OF TRENT VALLEY.

Desultory fighting has taken place to-day at several points on the Austrian territory already invaded by the Italians.

The latter are now firmly established on the summit of the spur of Coni Zugna, which dominates the Rovereto basin and Mori.

The fortifications which the Austrians have constructed on the summit of Zugna were designed to bar the passage along the valley of the Adige northward towards Rovereto (the largest city in the Trentino, south of Trent). These governing strongholds have now fallen into Italian hands, and the immense networks of roads, as also the Verono-Rovereto Railway, are now commanded by the fire of the Italian guns posted on the crest of Coni Zugna.

Not all the Austrian defences near the frontier have fallen. To the east of the Adige, citing them in topographical order from south to north and north-east, the Austrians have still several strong works to be subdued.

First is the series of defences on the plateau of La Varone, 12 miles east of the Adige, between Trent and Rovereto. This group of works has Folgaria for its centre.

Then—further north and last—there is Fort Belvédere, which the other day fired upon its neighbour, Fort Luserna, when the latter was pulverised by the Italian Fre, and reduced to flying the white flag of surrender.

These points are now menaced by the Italians.

KAISER'S TROUBLE.

Some surprise is manifested at Germany's tardiness in making a declaration of war against Italy. The correspondent of a Rome paper who, beyond "Our Alps," interviewed a diplomatist coming from Berlin says: "The delay in declaring hostilities on Germany's part is due to uncertainty as to the attitude of Turkey. The latter country regards with the greatest misgivings the consequences of Italian intervention.

THE POET-KNIGHT OF INDIA.

HONOURING AN EASTERN MAN OF LETTERS.

The following appreciative sketch by Mr. S K. Ratcliffe, appears in the "Daily Chronicle."

It is the rarest thing for English people, outside a small special public, to find any name of interest among the Indian honours; but in the list published yesterday there was one which, during the past three years, has gathered a singular renown over two hemispheres—Rabindranath Tagore.

In the summer of 1913 a small group of writers and artists, led by Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mr. Will Rothenstein, arranged a reception in London for the most celebrated man of letters in present-day India. His work was wholly unknown in this country. Although he had been producing for at least 30 years. He had written only in his mother-tongue, Bengali, and beyond a few stray verses and tales in Indian magazines, not a line had appeared in English. It was known that Rabindranath Tagore possessed a creative faculty of wide range and astonishing fecundity. Plays, novels, and short stories, lyric and narrative poems, reflective and critical essays had come from him in a continuous stream since early manhood; but they were all alike locked up in a language which no Europeans beyond a few missionaries and officials ever made it their business to study. But one or two volumes of translation speedily wrought a difference; and we then witnessed the curious, perhaps unprecedented, phenomenon of a poet and intellectual leader enjoying great celebrity in the East, conquering, when past middle-life, a new reputation in the West.

A LITERARY FORCE IN INDIA.

It began with the little volume of meditative lyrics ("Gitanjali"—Song Offerings) which, sent out in the poet's own rendering into rhythmic prose and with a powerful introduction, appears to have received a more enthusiastic welcome from a larger body of English readers than any poet had been able to command for a good long time. To this, in a few months, was added the resounding advertisement of the Nobel prize for literature—an award which, according to certain unkind critics, must be counted the real explanation of Rabindranath Tagore's immense reputation in America.

The life of India is still favourable to the development of the poet, who is also thinker and man of affairs—although, we may be quite sure, it will not prove to be so for the creative genius of to-morrow. For Rabindranath Tagore, at any rate, the lines have been laid in the pleasantest of places. His songs are part of the popular culture of Bengal. He has been a force in the literary renaissance of modern India. Inheriting a fine intellectual tradition, he has been honoured as priest and teacher in his own religious community, and as an intellectual leader among the aspiring young adherents of Indian nationalism. His practical influence has been exerted mainly through the very interesting boys' school at Bolpur, Bengal, which he established years ago, and has maintained as an example of modern methods united with the ancient Indian spirit of discipline and culture. Sir Rabindranath Tagore is now a man of 54—in person and bearing, you would say, an unusually complete type of the poet-seer. He has many claims to the admiration of his fellow countrymen, and ours—and among them (may one not say?) the capital triumph of having surprised the Government of India into bestowing an English title upon an Indian man of letters and ideas.

CAPTAIN OF A STEAMER MISSING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 28.

On arrival of the steemmer Gracchus from Madras yesterday a report was made to the police by the Chief Officer of the disappearance of Captain Bourman, master of the steamer, the same morning when she was between Alguada light house and Baragua light ship. It is stated that when leaving Madras the Captain complained of heart trouble and one Saturday became so ill that the made over the command of the vessel to the Chief Officer. Bourman was last seen at 2 a.m. on Saturday. When missed no trace could be found of him. He had 27 years' service with the B.I.S.N. Co.

ITALY AND HER ALLIES

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

The following telegrams were exchanged by King Victor Emmanuel and King George:—

To His Majesty

The ancient Rome, May 25, 1915.
tween the Ita The King of England.
now strengthe traditional friendship be-
in the war a tween Italian and English peoples is
With arden ned by the bond of blood
your Majesty gainst the common enemy.
salutations. hopes for victory I send
my cordial and friendly

King George VITTORIO EMMANUELE.

Bucking replied as follows:—
I have r Buckingham Palace, May 26, 1915.
your Maje ceived with much pleasure
to reciproc sty's telegram, and I hasten
cerely the ate most cordially and sin-
kindly expr sentiments which you have so
gratification essed. It is a two coof deep
are now cl to me that in a great utries
noble cause a sely all common enemy, and
I feel complet gain confidence in the success
of our united orts in conjunction with
those of our A lies. I beg Your Majesty
to accept my be t wishes for your welfare
and for that of Italy, the old and valued
friend of my co ntry.

GEORGE.

SISTER NATIONS.

When Italy began hostilities, King Victor Emmanuel sent a personal telegram to the President of the Republic. On May 23 the President received another telegram from the King of Italy. It is as follows:—

On entering upon the campaign I sent your Excellency my greeting and good wishes. My telegram crossed a message in which your Excellency, on the occasion of a fresh brotherhood in arms, recalled the traditions and ties which united France and Italy in the past, and which reunite them to-day in a new ideal, that of the liberation of oppressed peoples and the defence of our common civilization.

I am deeply touched by your Excellency's eloquent words, and I desire to renew to your Excellency and to France the assurance of my regard and my fervent wish that the victory of our Armies may lead to the establishment of lasting peace, based on the accomplishment of national claims, on justice, and on liberty.

I send your Excellency the assurance of my cordial friendship.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The King of Italy has sent the following telegram to King Peter:—

At the moment of beginning a campaign against the common enemy, I send your Majesty a friendly greeting, and express the hope that the brave Serbian nation may win fresh victories.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

King Peter sent the following reply to the King of Italy:—

Like all Serbians, I greet with joy the entry of Italy into the lists against our old and common enemy, your Majesty's Army will cover itself with glory in combating together with its Allies for the cause of justice and right in Europe.

TURKS CHASED UP THE TIGRIS.

STEAMER SUNK AND FIELD GUNS CAPTURED.

The Secretary of State for India issued the following report on June 3 regarding the military operations against the Turks in Mesopotamia:—

After the hostile columns which had recently threatened us on the lines of the Euphrates and Karun rivers had been successfully dispersed, as described in previous communiques, a combined naval and military attack was organised on the morning of May 31 against the remaining hostile force in position about a couple of miles north of Kurna. (95 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf and 60 miles north of the port of Mulramrah.)

Starting at 1.30 a.m. our troops, partly by wading and partly by boats, skilfully executed a turning movement.

The enemy's guns were soon silenced by our artillery, the excellent practice made by the naval guns and by a territorial battery being specially conspicuous.

The heights occupied by the Turks were seized by noon and the enemy fled, leaving three 16 pdr. guns complete with ammunition and nearly 250 prisoners in our hands.

After harmlessly exploding several heavily charged mines discovered later in the river bed and on land, we continued our advance on June 1, but found that the enemy had hastily evacuated his camps at Barhan and Ratta, leaving a number of tents standing.

He was observed retreating in steamers and native boats, which were speedily pursued by the naval flotilla. By the evening of the 1st we reached a point five miles north of Ezra's tomb and some 33 miles north of Kurna.

The Turkish steamer Bulbul was overtaken and sunk. We also captured two large lighters, one of which contained three field guns, ammunition, and mines, as well as several native craft and about 300 prisoners.

The pursuit was being continued by moonlight. Our casualties have been trifling, amounting to about 20 in all.

It has been decided that Monday 28th June 1915, should be considered as a Non-Weather Working Day in the stream.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

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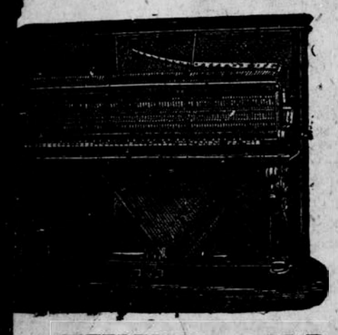

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Our range of Waterproofs has been delivered with a promptitude we had never believed possible in these days and as a result of the heavy rains our stocks are already getting low.

WE ADVISE AN EARLY CALL.

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THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST WATERPROOF
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"Baby never given any trouble"

Every Mother should read this letter :

Cape Town, South Africa, *August 21st*, 1914.

Messrs. W. Woodward, Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—When my baby was five days of age my doctor advised me to give him your Gripe Water and I gave it him every day until nine months old. At eight months he could stand alone; at nine months he could walk alone. He is now 19 months and has never given me any trouble at night, and can talk Dutch and English a little. I have to thank your wonderful Gripe Water for many a good night's rest and more than one of my friends say the same.

I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. Cherrett.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

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ITALY'S OFFENSIVE.

THE MAIN PRESSURE.

TIROL AND GORIZIA.

The operations of the Italian Army continue to bear the character of prudence and decision which has already caused them to be viewed in England with sincere admiration, observes the Military correspondent of "The Times." The Italian Staff have evidently thought out their strategic problems thoroughly, and they are proceeding without haste and without rest to pursue aims which are legitimate and satisfactory equally from the Italian and the Allied point of view.

We must remember that war with Austria was only declared on May 23, and that Italy is not yet at war with either Germany or Turkey. May 23 was the first day of mobilisation, and in the Italian Press we read reports of the departure of troops from interior garrisons on May 30, 31, and subsequent days. We must therefore suppose that while the Italian covering troops and advanced guards entered the field on the first day of war, the bulk of the army was not engaged, and is only now deploying on the borderland under the very efficient protection of those Alpine groups and special formations which Italy has always organized for the guard of her frontiers. General Cadorna makes no secret of these facts, describes the work hitherto done as the preliminary actions by advanced troops, and tells us of the gradual deployment of the main armies and of the organization of all the corps and services which will it upon great armies in the field. The concentration, we may assume, is now nearly completed, and the vigorous action of the advanced guards will enable the advance to take place under good conditions.

The general strategy of our latest Ally shows no important change. Southern Tirol is being ringed round by Italian columns which are in possession of most of the passes, and have, in many cases, penetrated some distance into hostile territory. The main Italian pressure comes from Venetia, and is directed upon the eastern and northeastern hills, because it is from this side that an Austrian or Austro-German offensive may some day seek to interfere with the communications of the main Italian armies on the Isonzo. Along the front of this latter river these main armies are now deploying, and the advanced guards have facilitated their task by crossing the river and gaining a firm hold in Monte Nero. The Italian Navy and airmen have also been active and enterprising, while the Austrian defence has been almost everywhere passive, feeble, and undistinguished. The campaign therefore opens favourably for Italy, and the enthusiasm with which Italian Reservists at home and abroad troop to the colours and are acclaimed by the people leaves us in no doubt that the war is national and popular, and will be waged with that whole-hearted conviction of the justice of the allied policy, which is the determining cause of ultimate victory.

IN THE TRENTINO.

The Italian troops which have seized the passes on the western flanks of the Tirol have not hitherto continued their advance, and Italian action from the Stelvio to the Val Giudicaria may be regarded as secondary for the moment. The main attacks upon the Trentino converge upon Trent along the Valley of the Chiese in the Val Giudicaria, along both banks of Lake Garda, by the Valley of the Adige and its affluents, and along the Val Sugana. Trent is the keep of the Southern Tirol, but there are spread out round it the Austrian defences of Lardaro, in the Chiesi, of the Riva works at the head of Lake Garda, of Rovereto and its forts in the valley of the Adige, and of Levoico, in the Val Sugana, with the forts—already partly destroyed by the Italians on the hills to the south approached from the Italian district of Sette Comuni. Thie fan-shaped system of defences to the south, south-west, and south-east of Trent are now subjected to the pressure of the Italian arms and serious fighting is in prospect here.

We have not yet heard that the Italian column which is marching up the Chiese has advanced beyond Condino, nor has news come that Monte Lavino is in Italian occupation. But east of Lake Garda the seizure of Monte Altissimo has been followed by that of Monte Zugna, and thanks to these successes Rovereto is closely beset upon the south. Trent is also threatened by the gradual reduction of the Austrian forts south of Levico, and all the operations on this front have proceeded without a hitch.

In Cadore, the Dolomites, and the Trentino Alps the Italians appear to be satisfied for the moment with the occupation of the passes and of Cortina d'Ampezzo. In the Carnic Alps the few mule tracks susceptible of military use and notably Monte Croce Carnico, are in Italian hands. The way is, therefore, everywhere clear for the march of the columns of the main armies.

THE FRIULI FRONT.

The Isonzo has been in flood, and still constitutes a considerable obstacle. The main Italian armies are supposed to be in front of it, but strong columns have already crossed the river in the Caporetto district and hold Monte Nero, some seven miles N.N.E. of Tolmino. They have apparently found themselves in presence of strong Austrian defences and have been unable to make progress, but remain in occupation of the hill and its slopes. The semicircle of mountains which borders the Wocheiner See, and of which Monte Nero, otherwise Mount Kern, forms the western extremity, is very rugged and unsuitable for the passage of strong columns of all arms. Monte Nero itself rises to a height of 2,246 metres, and Tricorno, to the north-east, is higher still. The presence of the Italians on Monte Nero must be a certain anxiety to the Austrians, but it is not across such an inhospitable peak as this that a great modern army would march, and we must await developments to see how General Cadorna will utilize the foothold which he has secured by this attack, and by the action of his cavalry, upon the eastern bank of the Isonzo.

In his latest report he makes no secret of his intentions, and explains them with a frankness which must leave our British Censorship appalled.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

There are many reports concerning the strength and composition of the Austrian armies which are preparing to defend Gorizia and the Tirol, but none of them possesses any real authority. The 14th Austrian Corps, which contains the pick of the Tirol and Vorarlberg men—and very fine fellows they are—is at grips with the Russians in Galicia, and three of its best regiments are reported to have been annihilated. These were the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments of Tiroler Kaiserjager, with headquarters at Bozen, Rovereto, and Trent respectively. Had the Austrians seriously believed in an Italian declaration of war it is difficult to imagine that they would have allowed their famous 14th Corps to remain on the Vistula, and the general purport of the evidence is that the American defenders of the Empire in the south are a pretty shabby lot, and ought not to give much trouble. On the other hand, the march of Bavarian and Austrian Army Corps to the threatened frontiers is reported, and if the Italians can deal their first blows quickly it will be profitable for them to do so.

THE E 11'S RAID.

EYE-WITNESS'S STORY OF DARING EXPLOIT.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Constanza wired on June 6:—

I have received from an eye-witness who has arrived here from Constantinople a vivid account of the recent attack by the E11 on Constantinople.

My informant early one morning intended crossing from Pera to Stamboul, and instead of walking over the bridge he took a small boat. "The sea," he said, "was beautifully smooth, with hardly a ripple upon it.

"I suddenly noticed, about 60 yards from the landing-place, what appeared to be a stick floating upright in the water and moving towards the bridge. The sight amazed me, as the current was obviously setting in a contrary direction. I looked hard, and saw a white trail gliding swiftly through the blue-green water. It instantly flashed through my mind that the object was a torpedo, and I rose hastily, in my excitement, nearly upsetting the boat.

TRANSPORT DESTROYED.

"I could clearly follow the course of the deadly engine as it made straight for a big Turkish army transport, called the Stambour. There was a shattering explosion, an enormous column of water was flung up, and the wounded ship settled down by the stern.

"A second explosion followed amidships of the transport, and in a few minutes nothing was to be seen but a taught mass of half-submerged wreckage.

"A third torpedo hit the Custom House quay without, however, doing any damage. I took out my watch. It was 5.42 a.m.

"There was a terrible commotion on shore. The boatmen, instead of a attempting to save life, ran as if for their lives. The bridge was suddenly teeming with police and soldiers rushing distractedly about, some firing rifles.

"The submarine meanwhile lay on the surface, shining in the sun, an officer on the lookout. The craft then sank beneath the water, and with only the periscope showing, moved rapidly down stream. Shortly after there was a deep booming and the swish of shells bursting all over the surface of the waters.

"The batteries on the hill behind Kassim Pasha and St. Sophia showered shells uninterruptedly for half an hour. It was a perfect waste of energy and ammunition, as the submarine was invisible.

"The artillery fire caused a terrible panic among the population, who thought the Allied Fleets had arrived. The incident, indeed, has greatly shaken the moral of the Turks, this effect being increased when the news spread with incredible swiftness that the submarine had sunk two other transports in the Sea of Marmora."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 25th June 1915, should be regarded as a Half-Weather Working Day, and Saturday, 26th June 1915, as a Non-Weather Working Day for vessels in Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Is Baby strong?

The chief signs of childhood health are:—(1) A steady weekly increase in weight. (2) Colour in the cheeks and a firm condition of the flesh. (3) A good appetite. (4) Long, quiet sleeps. (5) General contentment and vigorous movements. (6) Easy Teething.

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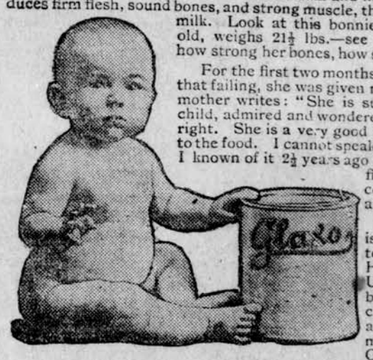
is Glaxo—the food that contains extra cream and milk-sugar, so that it produces firm flesh, sound bones, and strong muscle, the same as healthy breast milk. Look at this bonnie baby—she is 7 months old, weighs 21½ lbs.—see how firm is her flesh—how strong her bones, how straight up she sits.



For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo—had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

Glaxo is the food that is recommended by doctors and used in Children's Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom. All babies, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo they swallow.

Give your baby Glaxo and see how satisfied he is, how keen he always is for his bottle of Glaxo, and what a comfort his steady progress is to you.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

ASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 4.

is doubtless the most fashion- the moment, both in London d a most adorable frock can avy taffetas, trimmed with own colour and buttons of the k of to day is complete with- addition of collar, vest, and lawn, and these details give triness to what might other- what sombre garment. A affetas is to have the skirt a full tunic cut into points sleeves quite long, and that comes over the hand. ut to wear with such a odel in navy tagal, trim- of flowers in contrasting for example, in varying leaf.

JL COSTUME.

etched for us in the ac- ration a lime-coloured ch is worn with a black- irt. The hat is a straw mmed with a band of ilk ribbon. It is large is perfectly plain, and the loosely plain, and the front and on the is full, and entirely g; indeed, striped ient in themselves Shortness of skirt The little vest and rie fabric, and are well if cut out

NEGLIGEE.

in the sketch is a ful part of a sum- le of white spot , and is trim- nes lace, pink an ribbons. The is threaded sleeves are elbow, and a ink silk rose neck fastening easy garment ghtful as well

TTLE GIRL.

made of

natural, Shantung—a most useful material, as it washes like the proverbial rag—and is cut with a bodice on Magwar lines and a full skirt. It is smocked at the waist with tapestry-red to match the embroidery on the sleeves and skirt. The collar, the hem, and the cap are made of pale tapestry-red in washing silk. The little sleeves are short; so is the waist—a most becoming syle for a small girl. The suggestion of lacing between neck and waist is easily accomplished, and gives a note of smartness to the little bodice. The cap with its accompanying tassel can be quite easily

ICACY.

simple, delicate small kind 20 minutes, nerally be ge, thick

E SAUCE.

ld water, ends even, t them in added a of soda, When drain, slice of

sauce ful of , then m and

above. Put aragus and and the the ng. eas. and pa-

Spread sauce over the top with a few bread-crumbs, a sprinkling of grated cheese, and small pieces of butter, and bake in a slow oven until brown.

ASPARAGUS OMELET.

Take an omelet of four eggs seasoned salt and pepper. Have ready some d asparagus cut up into small pieces, easoned with salt and popper and e lemon juice. When the eggs are for set place the asparagus in the cen- LLed over the omelet, and when brown t carefully on a hot dish and serve

VISITORS TO CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Catherine Somerset were delighted visitors to the show.

PRINCESS GALITZIN.

Reproduced from the "Tatler."

Who has appeared successfully on the English stage. Her husband is a member of one of the oldest and most illustrious families in Russia.

STATION STAFFED BY WOMEN.

LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPERIMENT.

Maida Vale, the new underground station on the Bakerloo Railway, opened to the public on May 31 for the first time, possesses a staff composed entirely of women.

This new venture on the part of the Underground Electric Railway Company is the first of its kind to be attempted in England. There are women porters and ticket-collectors and even station-mistresses, on many of the London and provincial railways, but never before has a railway station been managed entirely by women.

Altogether ten women are employed at the station, which is under the direction of a male stationmaster. They work in two ten-hour shifts, five of them being engaged on each. One is employed in the booking-office, two stand at the head of the escalators, while two work on the platforms below.

The work is comparatively light, for there is no baggage for the portresses to carry—only hand luggage, which must be carried by the passengers themselves, being conveyed by the underground trains.

One of the women engaged at the station, interviewed, said she keenly anticipated the novel prospect before her. She said she would begin her new duties feeling that she was doing her bit for the country, because she was releasing a man to go to the front.

A railway official said that the experiment was being made with a view to the possibility of conscripton being instituted in the United Kingdom. He pointed out that it would be useless to engage a staff of men if they were to be taken away to serve in the Army as soon as they had been trained. Women porters had been found quite as satisfactory as men in many respects, and there was no reason why the venture should not prove a success.

The new station, which completes the extension of the Bakerloo line from Paddington to Queen's Park, stands in Elgin-avenue, just off Edgware-road.

TEACHING PETS TRICKS.

REWARD AND NO PUNISHMENT.

Almost any kind of pet will be a good deal more interesting if it can perform a few tricks. Of course some animals are naturally much more intelligent than others, but all creatures can be taught to do something by a patient teacher, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle." The methods adopted will naturally vary a good deal according to the pet which it is desired to instruct. A bright dog will be able to learn an endless number of tricks, and many of these can be taught with the greatest ease.

First of all it is important to realise that animals cannot be frightened into doing that which is required of them. Punishment, even of the mildest description, should be absolutely ruled out. The idea should always be that the trick is done for a reward, which usually takes the form of some dainty. All animals must be taken in hand young, as it is not easy to teach them tricks when they are fully grown, and their habits are formed. Whatever the trick may be the only way to carry on the instruction is to keep on trying to make the creature understand by word and gesture what is required. Directly the animal shows sign of understanding a reward should be forthcoming, so that gradually the pet begins to associate the doing of a certain action with something that it likes. Teach only one trick at a time, and never go on with the lesson after the animal is seen to be getting tired. Above all, on no account adopt a threatening attitude, as this entirely defeats the object in view.

Young dogs may be readily taught to salute, and an intelligent mongrel would learn the trick in one lesson. The writer had a small terrier, about four months old, who picked up the trick very quickly. The dog was gently pushed back on his haunches, and his paw was repeatedly put up to his head; at the same time the word "Salute" was said with emphasis. Before long doggy made an attempt to put up his paw, and the effort was at once rewarded with a lump of sugar. Soon the lesson was fully learnt, and now the dog will salute when there is any food about without being ordered to do so.

It is easy to teach a dog to walk upon its hind legs, if a small stick is used to help the animal to keep his balance; this is just placed under the fore paws and taken away from time to time. Finally the dog is able to walk erect without any support. Other tricks, easily taught, are the rolling of a barrel (the article should be of a light description), skipping, and jumping over one's arm.

INDEPENDENT CATS.

Cats are very independent by nature, and it is not so easy to teach them tricks. Patience and tact will do a great deal however. As a rule it is a wise plan to watch a kitten closely, and see whether the creature starts to develop any tricks on its own. This almost always happens, and full advantage must be taken of the natural tendency. For instance, many cats will start a form of begging, and if this habit is rewarded the trick may be readily perfected.

Many cage birds can be taught tricks without much trouble. Red-poles, siskins, and even canaries can be taught to draw up water with the help of a tiny bucket from outside their cage. Walking the tight rope is also an interesting trick for birds, which is readily taught. For this it is needful that the bird should be tame enough to be at its ease in a room when let loose. Fix a piece of thin cord between two chairs, and put one or two hemp seeds here and there on the rope. Then place the bird at one end of the string, so that it is within reach of a seed. Quite soon the dicky starts to walk across the rope and, after a few times, a most interesting trick is learnt. A game of battledore and shuttlecock with a live dove sounds rather alarming, but the trick is absolutely harmless. The dove should be one used to being handled, and the tamer it is the better. A battledore with a papered surface is secured, and on to this is placed the dove with a few crumbs. When the bird has eaten a little of the food toss it very gently up into the air. At once the dove returns to continue the meal and, by repeating the operation several times, the bird soon learns the trick. To prevent the crumbs flying away when the battledore is jerked the fragments of food may be slightly moistened.

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